

The Hongkong Telegraph.

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FRIDAY, JULY 23, 1909.

五拜禮

號三十月七年九百一

\$30 PER ANNUM.
SINGLE COPY, 10 CENTS.

Banks.

HONGKONG AND SHANGHAI BANKING CORPORATION.

PAID-UP CAPITAL.....\$15,000,000
RESERVE FUNDS.....\$15,000,000
Sterling.....\$1,500,000 at 1/2=\$1,500,000
Silver.....\$1,500,000 at 1/2=\$1,500,000
RESERVE LIABILITY OF PROPRIETORS \$15,000,000

COURT OF DIRECTORS:
Hon. Mr. W. J. Gresson—Chairman.
H. E. Tomkins, Esq.—Deputy Chairman.
J. W. Handow, Esq.
A. G. Barrett, Esq.
G. S. Gabbay, Esq.
W. Hains, Esq.
O. R. Lammont, Esq.
M. Shullin, Esq.
R. Shewan, Esq.
H. A. Siebs, Esq.
H. A. W. Slade, Esq.

CHIEF MANAGER:
Hongkong—J. R. M. SMITH.
MANAGER:
Shanghai—H. E. R. HUNTER.

LONDON BANKERS—LONDON AND COUNTY BANKING COMPANY, LIMITED.

HONGKONG—INTEREST ALLOWED:
On Current Account at the rate of 3 per Cent. per Annum on the daily balance.

ON FIXED DEPOSITS:
For 3 months, 2 1/2 per Cent. per Annum.
For 6 months, 3 per Cent. per Annum.
For 12 months, 4 per Cent. per Annum.
J. R. M. SMITH,
Chief Manager.

Hongkong, 18th May, 1909. [30]

THE CHARTERED BANK OF INDIA, AUSTRALIA AND CHINA.

INCORPORATED BY ROYAL CHARTER, 1851.
HEAD OFFICE—LONDON.

PAID-UP CAPITAL.....£1,300,000
RESERVE FUND.....£1,575,000
RESERVE LIABILITIES OF PROPRIETORS.....£1,300,000

INTEREST ALLOWED ON CURRENT ACCOUNT at the rate of 3 per Cent. per Annum on the daily balance.

On Fixed Deposits for 12 months, 4 per Cent. per Annum.

WM. DICKSON,
Manager.

Hongkong, 6th April 1909. [13]

INTERNATIONAL BANKING CORPORATION.

CAPITAL PAID UP.....GOLD \$1,350,000
ABOUT \$1,350,000
RESERVE FUND.....GOLD \$1,350,000
ABOUT \$1,350,000

HEAD OFFICE:
60 WALL STREET, NEW YORK.

LONDON OFFICE:
THREADNEDLE HOUSE, E.C.

LONDON BANKERS:
BANK OF ENGLAND.

NATIONAL PROVINCIAL BANK OF ENGLAND, LIMITED.

THE CAPITAL AND COUNTRIES BANK, LTD.

BRANCHES AND AGENTS ALL OVER THE WORLD.

THE Corporation transacts every Description of Banking and Exchange Business, receives Money in Current Account at the rate of 3 per Cent. per Annum on the daily balance and accepts Fixed Deposits at the following rates:
For 12 months 4 per Cent. per Annum.
For 6 months 3 per Cent. per Annum.
For 3 months 2 1/2 per Cent. per Annum.

No. 9, Queen's Road Central, Hongkong.

W. M. ANDERSON,
Manager.

Hongkong, 8th April, 1908. [18]

NEDERLANDSCHE HANDELS-MAATSCHAPPIJ.

(Netherlands Trading Society.)

ESTABLISHED 1854.

PAID-UP CAPITAL FL 45,000,000 (£3,750,000).
RESERVE FUND FL 1,125,000 (about £91,499).

Head Office—AMSTERDAM.

Head Agency—BATAVIA.

BRANCHES:—Singapore, Penang, Shanghai, Rangoon, Samangan, Sourabaya, Charbon, Tegal, Peking, Hongkong, Tientsin, Peking, Madras (Deli), Palembang, Kotabradja (Acheen), Baudjermasin.
Correspondents at Macassar, Bombay, Colombo, Madras, Pondicherry, Calcutta, Bagdad, Saigon, Haiphong, Hankow, Amoy, Yokohama, Kobe, Melbourne, Sydney, New York, San Francisco, &c.

LONDON BANKERS:
THE UNION OF LONDON AND SMITH BANK, LIMITED.

THE Bank buys and sells and receives for collection Bills of Exchange, issues letters of credit on its Branches and correspondents in the East, on the Continent, in Great Britain, America, and Australia, and transacts banking business of every description.

INTEREST ALLOWED:
On Current Accounts 3 per Cent. per Annum on the daily balance.

Fixed Deposits 12 months 4 1/2 per Annum.
Do 6 do 4 do.
Do 3 do 3 1/2 do.

J. L. VAN HOUTEN,
Agent.

Hongkong, 22nd July 1909. [19]

Banks.

YOKOHAMA SPECIE BANK, LIMITED.

CAPITAL PAID-UP.....Yen 24,000,000
RESERVE FUNDS.....15,500,000

Head Office—YOKOHAMA.

Branches and Agencies:

TOKIO, OHIOO, TIENTSIN, Kobe, NAGASAKI, NEWCHANG, LONDON, DALNY, LYONS, PORT ARTHUR, NEW YORK, ANTON, SAN FRANCISCO, LIYANG, HONOLULU, MUKDEN, BOMBAY, TIE-LING, SHANGHAI, CHANG-CHUN, HANKOW.

HONGKONG—INTEREST ALLOWED.

On Current Account at the rate of 3 per Cent. per Annum on the Daily Balance.

On fixed deposit:—
For 12 months 4 1/2 per Cent. per Annum.
For 6 months 4 per Cent. per Annum.
For 3 months 3 1/2 per Cent. per Annum.

TAKAO TAKAMICHI,
Manager.

Hongkong, 1st July, 1909. [17]

HONGKONG SAVINGS BANK.

The Business of the above Bank is conducted by the HONGKONG AND SHANGHAI BANKING CORPORATION. Rules may be obtained on application.

INTEREST on deposits is allowed at 3 per Cent. per Annum.

Depositors may transfer at their option balances of \$100 or more to the HONGKONG AND SHANGHAI BANK to be placed on FIXED DEPOSIT at 4 per Cent. per Annum.

For the HONGKONG AND SHANGHAI BANKING CORPORATION,
J. R. M. SMITH,
Chief Manager.

Hongkong, 12th January, 1909. [21]

DEUTSCHE ASIATISCHE BANK.

CAPITAL FULLY PAID-UP—Sb. Tals 7,500,000

HEAD OFFICE—SHANGHAI.
BOARD OF DIRECTORS: BERLIN.

BRANCHES:

Berlin, Calcutta, Hamburg, Hankow, Kobe, Peking, Singapore, Tientsin, Tsingtau, Yokohama.

FOUNDED BY THE FOLLOWING BANKS AND BANKERS:

Koenigliche Seehandlung (Preussische Staatsbank), Direction der Disconto-Gesellschaft, Deutsche Bank, S. Bleichroeder, Berliner Handels-Gesellschaft, Bank fuer Handel und Industrie, Robert-Warshawsky & Co., Mendelssohn & Co., M. A. von Rothschild & Soehne, Frankfurt, Jacob S. H. Stern, Norddeutsche Bank in Hamburg, Hamburg, Sal. Oppenheim jr. & Co., Koeln, Bayerische Hypothek und Wechselbank, Muenchen.

LONDON BANKERS:

Messrs. N. M. ROY & SONS, THE UNION OF LONDON AND SMITH'S BANK, LIMITED.

DEUTSCHE BANK (BERLIN), LONDON AGENCY, DIRECTION DER DISCONTO GESELLSCHAFT.

INTEREST allowed on Current Account. DEPOSITS received on terms which may be learned on application. Every description of Banking and Exchange business transacted.

A. KOHN,
Manager.

Hongkong, 4th December, 1907. [13]

Intimations.

THE SAVOY.

The SAVOY beg to inform their customers and residents that they are disposing of their stock at cost price, owing to their removal to new premises.

Monarch Shirts and Gentlemen's Underwear a speciality.

THE SAVOY.

Hongkong, 19th June, 1909. [39]

GREEN ISLAND CEMENT COMPANY, LIMITED.

PORTLAND CEMENT.

In Casks of 37 1/2 lbs. net \$5.50 per Cask ex Factory.

In Bags of 50 lbs. net \$8.45 per Bag ex Factory.

SHEWAN TOMES & CO.,
General Managers.

Hongkong, 15th August, 1908. [38]

Mails.

PENINSULAR AND ORIENTAL STEAM NAVIGATION COMPANY.

FOR STREAMERS TO SAIL ON REMARKS.

LONDON, &c., via usual Ports DELTA Noon See Special Advertisement.
Capt. B. W. H. Snow..... 24th July

LONDON and ANTWERP via SINGAPORE, PENANG, COLOMBO, PORT SAID, MALTA About Freight and Passage.
Capt. G. M. Montford, R.N.R. 28th July

SHANGHAI, MOJI, KOBE, SUMATRA About Freight and Passage.
Capt. C. J. Beaton, R.N.R. 30th July

SHANGHAI CALEDONIA About Freight and Passage.
Capt. H. Powell 5th Aug.

For Further Particulars, apply to E. A. HEWETT, Superintendent.

Hongkong, 22nd July, 1909. [4]

Intimations.

LANE, CRAWFORD & CO.,

Agents for the

"AQUASCUTUM"

AND

"ZAMBRENE"

RAINCOATS.

ANDERSON'S REGULATION NAVY and ARMY WATER-PROOFS.

RUBBER RAINCOATS, 25.00 to 50.00 each.

A NEW STOCK OF SCOTT'S and LINCOLN and BENNETT'S Hand-made TWEED HATS and CAPS.

LANE, CRAWFORD & CO.

"AQUARIUS."

A PURE, DISTILLED TABLE WATER

IN

Quarts, Pints and Splits.

CALDBECK, MACGREGOR & CO.

Hongkong, 21st July, 1909. [31]

Hotels.

HOTEL PLEASANTON,

No. 17, Water Street, Yokohama

FIRST CLASS PRIVATE HOTEL—Newly Opened and Furnished Suites or Single Rooms, Private Baths, Modern Sanitary Fittings, Electric Light, Up-to-date Appointments, Renowned Cuisine, Dark Room for Photographers. Charges Moderate.

HENRY LUTZ,
MANAGER.

Hongkong, 16th July, 1908. [16]

HOTEL CRAIGIEBURN.

PLUMMER'S GAP, the PEAK, near the TRAM TERMINUS Tel. 56.

For Terms, &c., apply to the

MANAGER.

Hongkong, 2nd July, 1909. [13]

Shipping—Steamers.

HONGKONG, CANTON, MACAO

AND

WEST RIVER STEAMERS.

JOINT SERVICE OF

THE HONGKONG, CANTON AND MACAO STEAMBOAT CO., LTD., AND THE CHINA NAVIGATION COMPANY, LTD.

HONGKONG-CANTON LINE.

S.S. "HONAM" 2,361 Tons, "FATSHAN" 2,360 Tons, "KINSHAN" 1,995 Tons, "HEUNGSHAN" 1,995 Tons.

Departures from HONGKONG to CANTON daily at 8 A.M. (Sunday excepted), and 10 P.M. (Saturday excepted).

Departures from CANTON to HONGKONG daily at 8 A.M. and 5.15 P.M. (Sunday excepted). These Steamers, carrying His Majesty's Mails, are the largest and fastest on the River.

Special attention is drawn to their Superior Saloon and Cabin Accommodation. Lighted throughout by electricity. Electric Fan in each cabin.

SERVICE OF THE HONGKONG, CANTON AND MACAO STEAMBOAT CO., LTD.

HONGKONG-MACAO LINE.

S.S. "SUI-TAI" 1,265 Tons and "SUI-AN" 1,265 Tons.

Departures from Hongkong to Macao on week days at 8 A.M. and at 2 P.M. from the Company's Wing Lok Street Wharf.

Departures from Macao to Hongkong on week days at 7.30 A.M. and at 2 P.M.

CANTON-MACAO LINE.

S.S. "HOI SANG" 457 Tons.

Departures from MACAO to CANTON on Monday, Wednesday and Friday, at 9 P.M.

Departures from CANTON to MACAO on Tuesday, Thursday and Saturday, at 5 P.M.

JOINT SERVICE OF

HONGKONG, CANTON AND MACAO STEAMBOAT CO., LTD., THE CHINA NAVIGATION COMPANY, LTD., AND THE INDO-CHINA STEAM NAVIGATION COMPANY, LTD.

CANTON-WUCHOW LINE.

S.S. "SAINAM" 588 Tons, and "NANNING" 569 Tons.

One of the above steamers leaves Canton for Wuchow every Monday, Wednesday and Friday, at about 8 A.M., and the other leaves Wuchow for Canton on the same days at 8.30 A.M.

Round trips take about 5 days. Passengers can return to Hongkong or Vice Versa by the Company's direct steamers "Linna" and "Saiu". These vessels have Superior Cabin Accommodation and are lighted throughout by electricity. Electric Fan in each cabin.

EXCURSION TO MACAO

On SUNDAY, the 25th JULY.

S.S. "HEUNGSHAN,"

will depart from the COMPANY'S CANTON STEAMERS' WHARF at 9 A.M. Departure from Macao 4 P.M.

Fares: Excursion Rates as usual. Machado's String Band will play during the trip. S.S. Sui-An and Sui Tai will not run on the above date.

Further particulars may be obtained at the Office of the—

HONGKONG, CANTON & MACAO STEAMBOAT CO., LD.,

HOTEL MANSIONS, (FIRST FLOOR), opposite the Blake Pier.

Hotels.

HONGKONG HOTEL.

FIRST CLASS AND UP-TO-DATE.

String Band play during Tiffin and Dinner.

A. F. DAVIES,
Manager.

Hongkong, 5th February, 1909. [16]

For

LUXURY, COMFORT, QUIET, FRESHNESS AND EXCELLENT CUISINE.

Stay at—

THE GRAND CARLTON HOTEL.

Hongkong, 5th July, 1909. [15]

ASTOR HOUSE

(LATE CONNAUGHT HOTEL.)

QUEEN'S ROAD, HONGKONG.

CENTRALLY situated, up-to-date Hotel. Recently renovated, and under entirely new Management. Large and Comfortable Rooms, Excellent Cuisine under the supervision of an Experienced FRENCH CHEF, and separate Tables, Hot and Cold Baths, Electric Light throughout. Terms moderate, First Class accommodation for Families and Tourists.

Under Personal Supervision of

L. GAMEAU, N. BEUMANTHAL,
Proprietors, Manager.

Telephone, 170. Telegrams, "Astor."

Hongkong, 23rd July, 1909. [14]

Mails.

NORDDEUTSCHER LLOYD.

BREMER.

IMPERIAL GERMAN MAIL LINES

FOR	STEAMERS	TO SAIL
NAPLES, GENOA, ALGIERS, GIBRALTAR, SOUTHAMPTON, ANTWERP and BREMEN	"KLEIST" Capt. O. Pahnke	WEDNESDAY, 28th July, Noon.
SHANGHAI, NAGASAKI, KOBE and YOKOHAMA	"GOEBEN" Capt. B. Wilhelm	About WEDNESDAY, 28th July.
MANILA, YAP, NEWGUINEA, BRISBANE, SYDNEY & MELB.	"COBLENZ" Capt. H. Raegenner	FRIDAY, 13th August, 10 A.M.
KUDAT and SANDAKAN	"BORNEO" Capt. F. Sembli	Beginning of August.

For further Particulars, apply to:

NORDDEUTSCHER LLOYD

MELCHERS & CO.,

GENERAL AGENTS, HONGKONG & CHINA.

Hongkong, 17th July, 1909.

MESSAGERIES MARITIMES.

FRENCH MAIL LINES.

FORTNIGHTLY SERVICE TO and FROM EUROPE via SUEZ CANAL;
TO and FROM JAPAN via SHANGHAI.

FOR	STEAMERS	CAPTAINS	TO SAIL ON
SHANGHAI, KOBE, YOKOHAMA	TONKIN	Charbonnel	2nd Aug., P.M.
MARSEILLES, VIA PORTS	CALEDONNIEN	Charbonnel	3rd Aug., 21 P.M.
SHANGHAI, KOBE, YOKOHAMA	AUSTRALIEN	X	16th Aug., P.M.
MARSEILLES, VIA PORTS	ERNEST SIMONS	Girard	17th Aug., 11 P.M.

Transshipment on the Co's Steamers at Singapore for Batavia; at Colombo for Calcutta, Bombay and Australia; at Port Said for the Levant, Constantinople and Black Sea.

Through Tickets to London via Paris from £27.10 up to £71.10. 20 hours' railway from Marseilles to London.

Interpreters meet passengers at their arrival in Marseilles.

For further particulars, apply to

P. de CHAMPMORIN,

AGENT,

QUEEN'S BUILDINGS.

Hongkong, 20th July, 1909.

MESSAGERIES CANTONNAISES.

FRENCH LINE OF STEAMERS BETWEEN HONGKONG, CANTON, AND
KOWANG-SI.

S.S. "PAUL BRAU," 1,900 tons, 14 knots.
S.S. "CHARLES HARDON," 1,900 tons, 14 knots.

The speediest, most luxuriously appointed and punctual steamers on the line.
Departure from Hongkong at 10 P.M. (Saturdays excepted).
Departure from Canton at 5.15 P.M. (Sundays excepted).

These superb steamers carrying the French Mail are fitted throughout with Electric Light and Fans and were specially built for this trade. Excellent cuisine.

The Company's Own Wharf near Wing Lok Street and its berth in Canton opposite Shamshu.

For further particulars, please apply to the COMPANY'S OFFICE at Shamshu, Canton, or to their Agents

BARRETTO & CO., Hongkong.

Hongkong, 9th October, 1908.

Intimations.

THE YOKOHAMA DOCK CO., LTD.

No. 1 DOCK.	No. 2 DOCK.	No. 3 DOCK.
Docking Length 515 ft.	Docking Length 376 ft.	Docking Length 481 ft.
Width of Entrance ... 80 "	Width of Entrance ... 50 "	Width of Entrance ... 63 "
Water on Blocks 28 "	Water on Blocks ... 26 "	Water on Blocks 21.5 "

THESE DOCKS are conveniently situated in Yokohama harbour and the attention of Captains and Engineers is respectfully called to the advantages offered for Docking and repairing Vessels and Machinery of every description.

The plan and tools are of recent patterns for dealing quickly and cheaply with work and a large stock of material is always at hand, (plates and angles all being tested by Lloyd's surveyors).

Two powerful Twin Screw Tugs are available for taking Vessels in or out of Dock, and for taking Sailing Vessels in or out of the bay. The floating derrick is capable of lifting 40 tons.

Steam Launches of Steel or Wood, Lighters, Steel Buildings and Roofs, Bridge Work, and all kinds of Machinery are made on the premises.

Tenders will be made up when required and the workmanship and material will be guaranteed.

The cost of Docking, and repair work, will be found to compare favourably with that of any port in the world.

A large mooring basin is available alongside our own works for mooring vessels whilst under repairs.

Telephone: Nos. 376, 508, or 681.

Telegrams, "Dock, Yokohama," Codes A. B. C. 4th and 5th Ed.

Messrs. Scotts,

A. I. and Watkins.

Yokohama, April 28th, 1903.

For Sale.

FOR SALE.

A RICKSHAW with BICYCLE RUBBER TYRED WHEELS in Good Condition.
Apply to—
S. D. SETNA,
No. 6, Des Vaux Road.
Hongkong, 21st June, 1909. [497]

To Let.

TO LET.

KING'S BUILDINGS, OFFICES facing the Harbour from about October, at present in occupation of Messrs. Jardine, Matheson & Co., Ltd.

Apply to—
THE HONGKONG LAND INVESTMENT & AGENCY CO., LTD.
Hongkong, 3rd June, 1909. [463]

TO LET.

NOS. 51, 53, & 55, WONG-NEI-CHUNG ROAD.

Apply to—
HONGKONG & KOWLOON LAND & LOAN CO., LTD.,
No. 8, Queen's Road West.
Hongkong, 9th March, 1909. [248]

TO LET.

NOS. 1 & 3 MORRISON HILL, also OFFICES at No. 2 PEDDER STREET.

Apply to—
Messrs. JARDINE, MATHESON & CO., LTD.
Hongkong, 29th May, 1909. [408]

TO LET.

OFFICES, No. 2, CONNAUGHT ROAD, 3rd Floor.

No. 3 CLIFTON GARDENS, CONDUIT ROAD.

A HOUSE in WONG-NEI-CHUNG ROAD.

A HOUSE in RIMON TERRACE.

OFFICES in YORK BUILDING.

GODOWNS in PRAYA EAST, BLUE BUILDINGS, and No. 168, DES VAUX ROAD, next to the Hongkong Hotel.

FLATS in MORETON TERRACE.

No. 10, DES VAUX ROAD CENTRAL, 1st Floor.

Apply to—
THE HONGKONG LAND INVESTMENT & AGENCY CO., LTD.
Hongkong, 1st June, 1909. [5]

TO LET.

OFFICES and ROOMS on the 1st and 2nd Floors of No. 14, Des Vaux Road Central (formerly occupied by Messrs. Shewan, Tomes & Co.). Rents low.

Apply to—
THE COMPTON DEPARTMENT,
E. D. Sassoon & Co.,
Queen's Road Central.
Hongkong, 24th February, 1909. [189]

TO LET.

GODOWN No. 54, DUNDRELL STREET.

Apply to—
THE HONGKONG LAND INVESTMENT & AGENCY CO., LTD.
Hongkong, 1st June, 1909. [14]

For Sale.

FOR SALE.

BEST FIRE-PROOF SAFES, with SHIFTS KEYS, Manufactured by The GODFREY and BOYCE MANUFACTURING CO. of Bombay. One Safe 5 feet by 3 feet 8 1/2 in. by 2 feet 6 in. 2 Safes each 2 feet 1 in. by 2 feet 7 in. by 2 feet.

Also a few Large PADLOCKS for Godowns of the same Make.

Also one OLIVER TYPEWRITER in good condition.

Apply to—
PHIROZSHA B. PETIT & Co.,
6, Des Vaux Road.
Hongkong, 5th July, 1909. [517]

FOR SALE.

"ADLER"
TYPEWRITERS

THE PERFECT VISIBLE.

The latest 1909 Model No. 7 with the latest improvement, the lightest touch, the strongest and the best ever produced.

We sell our Adler under our guaranteed terms.

A few lines will bring the Adler to your office free trial.

We sell various makes of second-hand Typewriters

AND

Rent out by day or week.

REPAIR IS OUR SPECIALITY.

DRAGON CYCLE
DEPOT,33-35, Des Vaux Road, Central,
Hongkong.LEE YEE
HAIR DRESSING SALOON.

HAS ALWAYS ON HAND

CIGARS, CIGARETTES

AND

TOILET REQUISITES

FOR SALE.

12, D'AGUIAR STREET,

HONGKONG.

(11 Hongkong, 3rd September, 1907. [14]

THE JAPAN REFINING COMPANY.

TRAGIC SEQUEL TO A GREAT SCANDAL;
SUICIDE OF THE PRESIDENT.

As briefly reported in our extra yesterday, says the *Japan Chronicle* of the 12th inst., Mr. Sako, late President of the Dai Nippon Sugar Company, committed suicide early on Sunday morning, the 11th inst., at his residence in Tokyo, by shooting himself with a revolver.

It appears that the news of the result of the preliminary examination in connection with the charges against the directors of the company (in addition to the charges of corruption) greatly upset Mr. Sako. The papers on Sunday stated that all the accused had been pronounced guilty of fraud and forgery. Mr. Sako, who was one of the accused and had been liberated on bail, on learning of the result of the preliminary examination, must have been seized with sudden despair. A loud report of a revolver was heard and on entering the room the unfortunate man was found lying on the ground bleeding profusely from wounds in the head, and grasping a revolver in his right hand. A doctor was at once sent for, and the police were communicated with but before either the doctor or the police arrived the unhappy man had expired.

Since the discovery of the scandal in connection with the company's affairs Mr. Sako repeatedly told his friends that he was ashamed to think that he had failed to discharge his duty and had been unable to prevent such irregularities. These matters had developed into a question of national importance, and had brought the whole country into disgrace before the world. He used to say that he was in no way guilty, and yet he felt that he was regarded as guilty by the Preliminary Court, because he had been ordered to be confined to his house for so long. On Saturday night, the eve of the tragedy, he seemed quiet and resigned to his position.

Mr. Sako was born at Izushi, in Hyogo prefecture, and graduated from the College of Agriculture in Tokyo in 1883. He was appointed assistant professor in the Komaba College of Agriculture in the following year and to a similar position in the College of Agriculture in the Tokyo Imperial University in 1890, after which he was sent to Europe for study. Returning the following year he was appointed an expert official and secretary in the Department of Agriculture and Commerce. In 1899 he obtained the diploma of Nogakushi (Professor of Agriculture), and was promoted to be Director of the Government Silk Conditioning House and of the Agricultural Bureau. He resigned the last named post in the government service upon the formation of the Dai Nippon Sugar Refining Company a few years ago, on the recommendation of Baron Shibusawa and Baron Sakata, late Minister of Finance. He leaves a wife and six children—four sons and two daughters—the eldest being a daughter aged 21 and the youngest a boy of 7 years.

Endo Shozo, an employee of the company, who has also been pronounced guilty, is said to have remarked that Mr. Sako knew nothing of the affairs of the company up to July 9th of last year. Isomura and Akiyama, the managing directors, had everything in their own hands. They were taking away ¥3,000 or ¥3,000 of the company's money at a time. On July 9th last he (Endo) forced Mr. Sako, President, to hold a meeting of directors and responsible employees for the reorganization of the management, and compelled the two managing directors to transfer some part of their power to Mr. Sako. Since that date Mr. Sako signed pay orders. Mr. Sako may have signed one or two pay orders during the time the question of the sugar duty reimbursement was attracting the attention of the public, but he knew nothing of the frauds which were being carried on.

Intimations.



Colonial Secretary's Department.

HONGKONG OPIMUM FARM.

NOTICE is hereby given that SEALED TENDERS will be received at the Colonial Secretary's Office, Hongkong, till Noon on TUESDAY, the 31st day of August, 1909, for the purchase of the privileges known as the Opium Farm established under the Prepared Opium Ordinances, 1891-1909, that is to say, the sole privilege of preparing Opium and of selling, within the Colony, (including the New Territories) Opium so prepared, inclusive of the privilege of collecting opium and of preparing and dealing in Dress Opium, for three years from the 1st of March, 1910.

Full information as to conditions of tendering, &c., can be obtained from the Colonial Treasurer, and the conditions of tendering and form of grant have been published in *Government Gazette* as Notification No. 401 of the 2nd July, 1909.

A. M. THOMSON,

Colonial Secretary.

2nd July, 1909. [515]

JUST LANDED:

The well-known and famous brandy
"Bisquit Dubouche
& Co."

XXX Very Old Fine Per Bot. \$2.50
V.O.C.B. Guaranteed 20 Years
Old 5.50

ALSO
QUINQUINA?
QUINQUINA?

DUBONNET?

FRENCH STORE,
Sole Agent.

Hongkong, 3rd April, 1909. [40]

WEATHER-FORMCAST AND
STORM-WARNINGS ISSUED
FROM THE HONGKONG
OBSERVATORY.

METEOROLOGICAL SIGNALS.

Meteorological signals are hoisted on the mast in front of the Water Police Station at Tsim Sha Tsui for the information of masters of vessels leaving the port. They do not necessarily imply that bad weather is expected here:—

1. A CONE point upwards indicates a Typhoon to the North of the Colony.
2. A CONE point upwards and DRUM below indicates a Typhoon to the North-East of the Colony.
3. A DRUM indicates a Typhoon to the East of the Colony.
4. A CONE point downwards and DRUM below indicates a Typhoon to the South-East of the Colony.
5. A CONE point downwards indicates a Typhoon to the South of the Colony.
6. A CONE point downwards and BALL below indicates a Typhoon to the South-West of the Colony.
7. A BALL indicates a Typhoon to the West of the Colony.
8. A CONE point upwards and BALL below indicates a Typhoon to the North-West of the Colony.

Red Signals indicate that the centre is believed to be more than 300 miles away from the Colony.

Black Signals indicate that the centre is believed to be less than 300 miles away from the Colony.

The above signals will, as heretofore, be hoisted only when typhoons exist in such positions or are moving in such directions that information regarding them is considered to be of importance to the Colony or to shipping leaving the harbour.

These signals are repeated at the Harbour Office, H.M.S. *Tamar*, Green Island Signal Mast, and the Flagstaff on the premises of the Hongkong and Kowloon Wharf and Godown Company at Kowloon.

URGENT SIGNAL.

In addition to the above, when it is expected that the wind may increase to full typhoon force at any moment, the following Urgent Signal will be made at the Water Police Station, and repeated at the Harbour Office:—

THREE EXPLOSIVE BOMBS, AT INTERVALS OF TEN SECONDS.
A Black Cross will be hoisted at the same time, superior to the other shapes.

NIGHT SIGNALS.

The following Night Signals will be exhibited from the Flagstaff on the roof of the Water Police Station at Kowloon, the Harbour Office Flagstaff, and H.M.S. *Tamar*.

I. Three Lights Vertical, Green Green Green, indicates that a typhoon is believed to be situated more than 300 miles from the Colony.

II. Three Lights Vertical, Green Red Green, indicates that a typhoon is believed to be situated less than 300 miles from the Colony.

III. Three Lights Vertical, Red Green Red, indicates that the wind may be expected to increase to full typhoon force at any moment.

No. III. Signal will be accompanied by the Explosive Bombs, as above, in the event of the information conveyed by this signal being first published by night.

These Night Signals will be substituted the Day Signals at sunset, and will, when necessary, be altered during the night.

SUPPLEMENTARY WARNING.

For the benefit of Native Craft and passing Ocean Vessels, a Cone will be exhibited at each of the following stations during the time that any of the above Day Signals are hoisted in the Harbour.

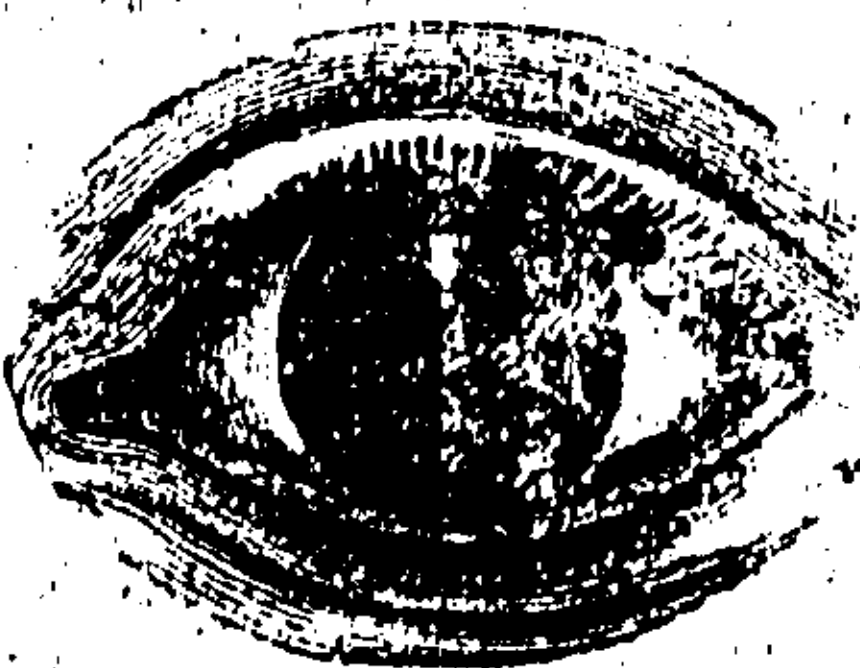
Gap Rock.	Aberdeen.
Waglan.	Sau Ki Wan.
Stanley.	Sai Kung.
Cape Collinson.	Sau Tau Kok.
	Tai Po.

This will indicate that there is a depression somewhere in the China Sea, and that a Storm Warning is hoisted in the Harbour.

Further details can always be given to Ocean Vessels, on demand, by signal from the Light-houses.

T. G. FROST,
Director.

EYES



RIGHT!

N. LAZARUS, OPHTHALMIC OPTICIAN,

CORNER OF D'AGUIAR STREET AND QUEEN'S ROAD.

WILL test your eyes free of charge, and if they are wrong will put them right.

Lenses Ground. All kinds of Repairs. Spectacles for All requirements.

Ask, or write, for illustrated Booklet on "Defective Sight,"—free.

LONDON,

CALCUTTA,

SHANGHAI,

1, John Street, Bedford Row, W.C.

19, Zaria Street

155, Wishing Road.

Hongkong, 4th March 1904.

[1]

Intimation.

Powell's
Furnishing
Department

is now replete with an entirely new collection of

BEDROOM
SUITES

of the well known "POWELL" quality in solid teakwood, embracing a wide range of designs to suit the modest home or the mansion, at prices varying from

\$140 to \$325.

A visit to our showrooms, will convince intending purchasers, that the solid and durable construction of these suites is attained without detracting from the artistic appearance, which we claim is a special feature of the "POWELL" productions.

We are keeping well up with the times, with regard to the new systems of

MODERN
OFFICE
FITTINGS

and have now in our showrooms, a selection of the newest styles in

SECTIONAL
BOOKCASES
AND
FILING
CABINETS

on the vertical Sectional System, allowing any number of sections to be built upwards or at the side, as further filing space becomes necessary.

QUOTATIONS gladly and promptly given for any description of OFFICE FURNITURE and FITTINGS.

POWELL'S
(FIRST FLOOR)
ALEXANDRA
BUILDINGS.

28, Queen's Road.
Hongkong and Shanghai.

Intimation.

TENDERS FOR REVENUE
FARMS.

TENDERS are invited for the lease of Revenue Farms in the State of North Borneo from the 1st January, 1910, as set out hereunder.

REVENUE FARMS IN THE STATE
OF NORTH BORNEO.

1. In making arrangements for the leasing of the Farms for the next Farm period of 1910, 1911 and 1912, the Government reserves to itself the right of vesting the Farms (as provided in the Proclamations) concerned as named in Schedule A appended in any person, by public or private sale as may be thought fit.

Subject to the above reservation it is hereby notified that tenders will be received at the Office of the Secretary to the Governor, Sandakan, up to 12 o'clock noon, on the 1st day of October, 1909, for the purchase of the exclusive privileges of the Farms described below for a period of one, two or three years commencing on the 1st January, 1910.

2. Any person either for himself alone or for himself and others, may, either in person or by agent duly accredited in writing, on any date prior to the said noon of the 1st October next, submit to the said Secretary at Sandakan, any tender he may think fit for all or any of the Farms, provided such tender is in conformity with the terms of tendering hereinafter set out and fulfils all the conditions required of the Farmer.

All tenders so made will (except at the express wish of the tenderers to the contrary) be received and treated by the Government as strictly confidential.

On receiving any such tender, Government reserves to itself the right of deciding whether it shall be considered or not.

1. Government decides not to consider the tender, it will be returned to the tenderer under sealed cover.

All tenders accepted for consideration by Government will be, in the first instance, retained by Government for further consideration with the tenders handed in on 1st October, 1909, which will be opened at noon on that date, after which the successful tenderer will be selected.

1. The Farms, above referred to, are:—
(a) BRITISH NORTH BORNEO.—Opium, Spirit, Gambling and Pawn-broking, as follows:—

(i) In one concession for the whole State.
(ii) In one concession for any of the following Districts of the State, the limits named including the interior territory watered by the rivers within the limits given respectively:—

(a) SANDAKAN DISTRICT.—The Territory bounded on the one side by the true right watershed of the Kinabatangan River and on the other by the true left watershed of the Paitan river.

(b) KUDAT DISTRICT.—The Territory bounded on the one side by the true left watershed of the Paitan River and on the other by the true right watershed of the Pandanan River.

(c) WEST COAST DISTRICT.—The Territory bounded on the one side by the true right watershed of the Pandanan River and on the other by the northern boundary of Province Clarke.

(d) EAST COAST DISTRICT.—The Territory bounded on the one side by the true right watershed of the Kinabatangan River and on the other by the Dutch Boundary on the South at Prosehek point.

(e) PROVINCE CLARKE.—Being the Territory between Batu-Batu and the Lawas northern watershed.

4. The attention of those desirous of tendering is drawn to the following terms:—
(a) The tenderer must state in his tender the annual sum offered for the Farm rent for the three years 1910, 1911 and 1912; a different sum may be offered for the first, second and third years respectively. The tenderer must also clearly state the proportion of the amount Rent to be allotted to each separate Farm.

(b) The Government does not bind itself to accept the highest or any tender, and reserves to itself the right of making any arrangements it may deem advisable as regards the letting of the Farms.

(c) Each tenderer should specify in full, in English, and in the vernacular language of the tenderer, the names, residences and occupations of the persons tendering, and similar information regarding any security or any partner that the tenderer wishes to propose.

(d) The successful tenderer will be called upon to enter into a contract under the provisions of the Proclamations named in Schedule A appended.

(e) Copies of the Forms of Contracts for the Farms may be seen on application at the Offices of the said Secretary, at Sandakan, or of Messrs. Gibb, Livingston & Co., at Hongkong.

(f) The successful tenderer will be required to deposit with the Finance Commissioner, Sandakan, security to the value of three months' Farm rent by means of a deposit of money to the amount of one month's Farm rent, and of title deeds to the amount of two months' Farm rent.

(g) The retail rates for Chandu fixed by Government for the Opium Farm for 1910, 1911 and 1912 are those specified below:—

Per tahil \$ 2.30
" chi 00.30
" 500 packet 00.15
" 4 00.12
" 3 00.09

(h) The Opium Farmer is responsible, for seeing that Chandu is not sold by retail at the Opium Farm or at the Opium Farm-shops at prices higher than those fixed by Government and named above (g).

The Opium and Spirit Farmer may fix their own prices for supplying the Opium and Spirit Farm Shops wholesale with Chandu and Spirit.

(i) During the continuance of the Farm period, the Opium and Spirit Farmer will be entitled to the use of a Trade-mark (to be approved by Government) to be affixed to any Opium or Chandu prepared by them, and to any vessel containing Spirit for sale.

(j) As soon as the new Farmers have been appointed by the Governor, they will be required to submit in writing to the Secretary to the Governor at Sandakan a Schedule showing full particulars as to the Title Deeds they propose to deposit with the Government as security for the said two months' Farm rent. If these are considered satisfactory, the new Farmers will be required to execute a mortgage of the property to the Government as provided for by law.

(k) The Farmer for the West Coast may be required to rent certain Farm buildings at Sandakan.

(l) The following Proclamations govern the conduct of the Farms in B. N. Borneo viz:—
SCHEDULE A.
The Opium Proclamation No. 16 of 1901 as amended by No. 7 of 1904.
The Liquor Proclamation No. 17 of 1901.
The Pawnbrokers' Proclamation No. 14 of 1902 as amended by No. 7 of 1905, and No. 4 of 1906.
The Gambling Proclamation No. 8 of 1901.

Public Companies.

HONGKONG CANTON AND MACAO
STEAMBOAT COMPANY LIMITED.

NOTICE TO SHAREHOLDERS.

THE EIGHTY-SIXTH ORDINARY HALF-YEARLY MEETING OF SHAREHOLDERS in the Company will be held at the Office of the Company, Hotel Mansions, on TUESDAY, 11th August, at 12 o'clock noon, for the purpose of receiving a Report of the Directors, declaring a Dividend, confirming the appointment of Directors; and electing Directors and Auditors.

The TRANSFER BOOKS of the Company will be CLOSED from the 13th July to the 10th August, both days inclusive.

By Order of the Board of Directors,
W. L. CLARKE,
Secretary.
Hongkong, 20th July, 1909. [544]

THE HONGKONG LAND INVESTMENT
AND AGENCY COMPANY LIMITED.

AN INTERIM DIVIDEND of \$3.50/100 per Share for the Six months ending 30th June, 1909, will be payable on WEDNESDAY, 3rd August, on which date Dividend Warrants may be obtained on application at the Company's office.

The TRANSFER BOOKS of the Company will be CLOSED from MONDAY, 26th July, to TUESDAY, 3rd August, both days inclusive, during which period no transfer of Shares can be registered.

By Order of the Board of Directors,
A. SHELTON HOOPER,
Secretary.
Hongkong, 20th July, 1909. [545]

THE WEST POINT BUILDING
COMPANY LIMITED.

AN INTERIM DIVIDEND of \$4.00/100 per Share for the Six months ending 30th June, 1909, will be payable on the 3rd proximo, on which date Dividend Warrants may be obtained on application at the Company's office.

The TRANSFER BOOKS of the Company will be CLOSED from MONDAY, the 26th inst., to TUESDAY, the 3rd August, both days inclusive, during which period no transfer of Shares can be registered.

By Order of the Board of Directors,
A. SHELTON HOOPER,
Secretary to the Hongkong Land Investment and Agency Company, Ltd.
Agents for The West Point Building Company, Ltd.
Hongkong, 20th July, 1909. [546]

THE HONGKONG ELECTRIC CO., LTD.

NOTICE is hereby given that THREE SHARE CERTIFICATES for the following Thirteen Shares Numbered 23504/17290/17299, 17358/359, 17719/17711, 19154/2 and 2, 937/21938 in the above named company standing in the name of JOAO ANTONIO DA LUZ (deceased) have been LOST, and should the same not be produced within a fortnight a new Certificate for the same shares will be issued in favour of the said JOAO ANTONIO DA LUZ (deceased) and the original Certificates will be declared by the Company as null and void.

GIBB, LIVINGSTON & Co.,
Agents,
HONGKONG ELECTRIC CO., LTD.
Hongkong, 12th July, 1909. [547]

THE UNION INSURANCE SOCIETY OF
CANTON, LIMITED.AND
THE CHINA TRADERS' INSURANCE
COMPANY, LIMITED.

NOTICE is hereby given that PETITIONS were on the 6th July, 1909, presented to the Supreme Court of Hongkong in its Original Jurisdiction by the above named Society and Company respectively to confirm the alterations of the said Society and the said Company's respective objects proposed, to be effected by Special Resolutions of the said Society and the said Company respectively unanimously passed at Extraordinary General Meetings of the said Society and the said Company respectively held on the 21st April, 1909, and subsequently unanimously confirmed at further Extraordinary General Meetings of the said Society and the said Company respectively held on the 7th May, 1909, and which Resolutions respectively run as follows:—

"That the Memorandum and Articles of Association of the Society (Company) be respectively extended, altered and amended so as to read as shown in the print signed for the purpose of identification by the Chairman of the Meeting and that such extended, altered and amended Memorandum and Articles of Association be henceforth adopted as the Memorandum and Articles of Association of the Society (Company) to the exclusion of those heretofore prevailing."

AND Notice is further given that the said Petitions are directed to be heard before His Honour Sir Francis Pigott, Chief Justice of the said Court, in fifteen days from this date and any person interested in the said Society or the said Company, whether as creditor, policy-holder or otherwise desirous to oppose the making of an Order for the confirmation of the said alterations under the Companies Ordinance 1865 should appear at the time of hearing by himself or by his Counsel for the purpose and a copy of the said Petitions, or either of them, will be furnished to any such person requiring the same by the undersigned on payment of the regulated charge for the same.

Dated the 20th July, 1909.
C. MONTAGUE EDE,
Secretary to the said Society and the said Company.
[547]

PARA VENDA.

GRANDE sortimento de LIVROS de MISSA em Portuguez, encadernados em lindas capas de phantasia e de diversas cores.

Preços modicos.

Djirja-se a

GRACA & CO.,

27, Des Voeux Road.

Hongkong, 8 Junho de 1909.

[548]

THE CHINESE MEDICAL
PROFESSION.

Le Comte, in his memoirs and observations published in the latter part of the seventeenth century, wrote: "There is another disorder in China, a great deal more dangerous than that they lay to our charge, and that is that there everybody is permitted to practice physic, like other mechanical arts, without examination, or taking degrees." This is as true at the present day as when it was first committed to paper.

For centuries medical knowledge in China has been at a standstill, and the population has been at the mercy of the ignorant charlatans who pass themselves off as doctors. In spite of over half a century of close contact with Europeans the Chinese doctor of to-day remains ignorant of the rudiments of anatomy and physiology, and has the most ludicrous notions of the functions of the internal organs, and the causes of disease. He pretends to determine the treatment and prognosis of every ailment by feeling the pulse alone, and ascribes several pulses to each arm, and infinite variations to each pulse. Each pulse is supposed to show the condition of some particular organ of the body, and all the pulses may vary at the same time. Diseases are attributed to occult influences of the most absurd kind, and reliance is usually placed upon the quantity rather than the quality of the medicine swallowed. Thus doses may vary from thirty to forty pills and a pint, to even a quart of liquid. The disgusting nature of many of the medicines employed is a matter of general knowledge. Surgery, as the word is understood in Western lands, is unknown, and boils and similar affections, instead of being opened and drained, are closed by the unsightly pitch plasters, which are such a common sight in the streets of native cities.

Such being the present state of medical science in China it is hardly to be wondered at that even those who may profess little sympathy for ordinary missionary work are whole-hearted supporters of mission hospitals. The amount of good done by these institutions can hardly be exaggerated. That their work is beginning to be appreciated is shown by the fact that there is scarcely a mission hospital in China where the foreign doctors are not grievously overworked. Nevertheless, many thoroughly qualified native students pass out of these hospitals, and though their numbers hardly count as yet amongst the teeming millions of China, their influence must help to overcome some of the Chinese prejudices against foreign doctors. How deep rooted these prejudices are is apparent to everyone who has lived in China for a few years. In spite of the excellent work done by the hospitals in Shanghai there are too many who can only be persuaded with the utmost difficulty to enter their doors, and prefer the crude methods of their own doctors to the enlightened methods of Western science. Treatment in a foreign hospital after an accident may remove some fears but the patient is likely to return to his old adviser when his injuries have healed. So great is the antipathy of Chinese public opinion to the surgeon's craft that post-mortem examinations are banned, and unless there are external marks of violence there is frequently no possibility of discovering how death has been caused. An inquest upon the suspected victim of a crime is usually the merest farce, the tests used by the native practitioners seldom revealing the real cause of death.

It is clear that in no profession is reform more urgently needed than in that of Chinese medical practitioners, but how that reform is to be carried out is a very different question. A competent medical profession cannot be created in a few years, for a country of such vast dimensions as China, and though the mission hospitals are training as many native assistants as possible they can as yet but touch the fringe of the problem. Government action on a liberal scale is necessary if anything is to be accomplished in the present generation, and even that will not suffice unless aid is forthcoming from native communities throughout the land. Hospitals, under expert supervision, should be formed in every city of any size in the Empire, and this cannot be done without the philanthropic support of every large Chinese community. At the present moment a bitter fight is being waged against the opium habit, and refugees for curing victims of the drug have now been opened all over the empire. Might not these form the nucleus of a system of hospitals for the care of the sick and the training of students, in every district? Years of hard work would be necessary to make such a system succeed, but not until something of the kind is done will it be possible to organize a body of competent doctors efficient in number for the needs of the people. At present China is at the mercy of every wave of infectious disease. Each epidemic of cholera, plague, small-pox and other diseases smites down thousands who might escape by observing the simplest sanitary precautions, or by receiving proper medical attention. In spite of this fact, no effort is being made by China herself to face the problem. Europe and America have already demonstrated their interest in the problem by founding hospitals and Universities, but they cannot undertake the entire financial responsibility of creating a medical profession sufficient for the needs of China; and it must be felt that nothing short of concerted action throughout the nation will put an end to the disorder pointed out by Le Comte so many years ago.—N. C. D. News.

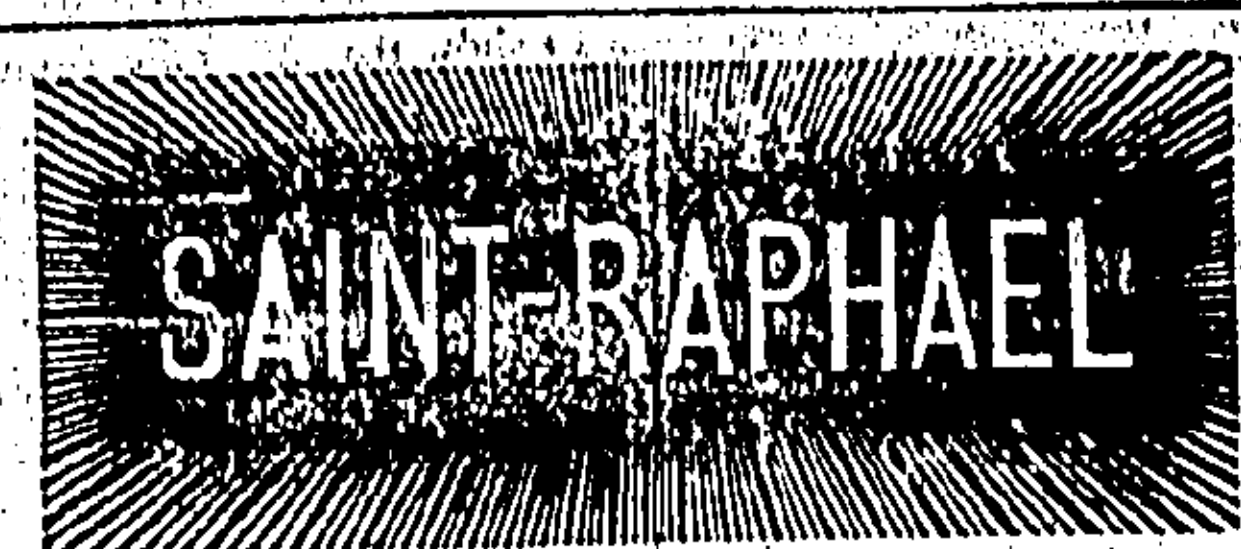
COLD STORAGE.

THE HONGKONG ICE COMPANY LTD. have now 40,000 Cubic feet of GOLD STORAGE available at EAST POINT. Storage will be Open at 10 A.M. on 2nd July, Sunday excepted, to receive and deliver perishable goods.

G. K. HAXTON,
Manager.

Hongkong, 16 January 1909.

Intimations.

TONIC, RESTORATIVE, DIGESTIVE WINE
Very palatable.

Known throughout the world and prescribed in all cases of Anemia, Debility and Convalescence, to young women, children and the aged. Invaluable in hot climates.

DOSE: One wine-glass after the two principal meals.
Each bottle of genuine VIN SAINT-RAPHAEL bears, in addition to the registered trade-mark:

(1) THE WARRANTY STAMP OF THE UNION DES FABRICANTS.
(2) A METAL SEAL advertising CLETEAS.

CLETEAS is a MELISSA and MINT cordial which surpasses all others by its purity and faultless preparation. To be taken on a lump of sugar.
COMPAGNIE DU VIN SAINT-RAPHAEL, Valence (Drôme-France).
CALBECK MACGREGOR & Co., Hongkong.

HONGKONG ICE COMPANY, LIMITED.

IT is hereby notified that on and after the 19th current, the selling price of ICE will be increased to ONE CENT per pound.

JARDINE, MATHESON & Co., Ltd.,
General Managers,
HONGKONG ICE Co., Ltd.
Hongkong, 12th July, 1909. [552]

Consignees.

"SHIRE" LINE OF STEAMERS, LTD.

NOTICE TO CONSIGNEES.
FROM EUROPE, COLOMBO AND STRAITS.

THE Company's Steamship

"CARMARTHENSHIRE" having arrived from the above Ports, Consignees of Cargo are hereby informed that their Goods are being landed and placed at their risk in the Hongkong and Kowloon Wharf and Godown Company's Godowns and/or extra hazardous Godowns at Kowloon, where each consignee will be sorted out mark by mark, and delivery can be obtained as soon as the goods are landed.

Goods not cleared by the 26th inst., at 3 P.M., will be subject to rent.

No Fire Insurance will be effected by us in any case whatever.

Optional Goods will be landed here unless instructions are given to the contrary before Noon, TO-DAY.

STEAMER'S ARRIVAL.
All damaged packages must be left in the Godowns, where they will be examined on MONDAY, 26th inst., at 9.30 A.M. No Claims will be admitted after delivery of Cargo has been effected to Consignees, and all claims must be presented before 29th inst., otherwise they will not be recognized.

JARDINE, MATHESON & Co., Ltd.,
Agents.
Hongkong, 20th July, 1909. [542]

NOTICE TO CONSIGNEES.

THE P. & O. S. N. Co.'s Steamer

"DELHI,"
FROM BOMBAY, COLOMBO AND STRAITS.

Consignees of Cargo by the above-named vessel are hereby informed that their Goods are being landed and placed at their risk in the Hongkong and Kowloon Wharf and Godown Company's Godowns at Kowloon, where each consignee will be sorted out mark by mark, and delivery can be obtained as soon as the Goods are landed.

This vessel brings on Cargo:—
From London, &c., ex S.S. "Mongolia."
From Calcutta, ex S.S. "Candia."
From Persian Gulf, ex B.I.S.N. and B. & P. S. N. Co.'s Steamers.

Optional Goods will be landed here unless instructions are given to the contrary before 6 hours.

Goods not cleared by the 27th inst., at 4 P.M., will be subject to rent.

No Fire Insurance will be effected by me in any case whatever.

Damaged Packages must be left in the Godowns for examination by the Consignees and the Company's representative at an appointed hour.

All claims must be presented within ten days of the steamer's arrival here after which date they cannot be recognized.

No claims will be admitted after the Goods have left the Godowns.

E. A. HEWETT,
Superintendent.
Hongkong, 21st July, 1909.

NIPPON YUSEN KAISHA.

NOTICE TO CONSIGNEES.

FROM MIDDLESBOROUGH, ANTWERP, LONDON, COLOMBO and SINGAPORE.

THE Company's Steamship

"INABA MARU,"

having arrived from the above Ports, Consignees of Cargo are hereby informed that their Goods are being landed and placed at their risk in the Hongkong and Kowloon Wharf and Godown Company's Godowns at Kowloon, where each consignee will be sorted out mark by mark, and delivery can be obtained as soon as the Goods are landed.

Optional Goods will be carried on, unless instructions are given to the contrary before Noon, TO-DAY.

Goods not cleared by the 28th July will be subject to rent.

No Fire Insurance has been effected. Damaged packages must be left in the Godowns for examination by the Consignees and the Co.'s representatives at an appointed hour. All claims must be presented within ten days of the steamer's arrival here, after which date they cannot be recognized.

No claims will be admitted after the goods have left the Godowns.

NIPPON YUSEN KAISHA,
Agents.
Hongkong, 21st July, 1909. [550]

Consignees.

FROM EUROPE.

THE H. A. L. Steamship

"SAXONIA,"

Captain Balle, having arrived, Consignees of Cargo are hereby requested to send in their Bills of Lading for countersignature by the Undersigned and to take immediate delivery of their goods from alongside.

Optional Cargo will be forwarded unless notice to the contrary be given before TO-DAY.

Any Cargo impeding her discharge will be landed at Consignees' risk into the hazardous and/or extra hazardous Godowns of the Hongkong and Kowloon Wharf and Godown Co., Limited, and stored at Consignees' risk and expense.

All Claims must be presented within ten days of the steamer's arrival here after which date they cannot be recognized.

No Claims will be admitted after the Goods have left the Godowns, and all Goods remaining undelivered after the 26th inst., will be subject to rent.

All broken, chafed, and damaged Goods are to be left in the Godowns, where they will be examined on the 26th inst., at 3 P.M.

No Fire Insurance has been effected.

HAMBURG-AMERICA LINE,
Hongkong Office.
Hongkong, 19th July, 1909. [541]

S.S. "ERNEST SIMONS."

COMPAGNIE DES MESSAGERIES
MARITIMES.

NOTICE TO CONSIGNEES.

CONSIGNEES of Cargo, in connection with

above steamer are hereby informed that their Goods, with the exception of Treasure are being landed and stored at their risk into the hazardous and/or extra hazardous Godowns of the Hongkong and Kowloon Wharf and Godown Co., Limited, at Kowloon, whence delivery may be obtained immediately after landing.

Optional Cargo will be forwarded on unless intimation is received from the Consignees before Noon TO-DAY, requesting it to be landed here.

Bills of Lading will be countersigned by the Undersigned. Goods remaining unclaimed after MONDAY, the 26th July, at Noon, will be subject to rent and landing charges.

All claims must be sent in to me on or before the 26th July, or they will not be recognized.

All damaged packages will be examined on MONDAY, the 26th July, at 3 P.M.

No Fire Insurance has been effected.

P. DE CHAMPMORIN,
Agent.
Hongkong, 19th July, 1909.

"BEN" LINE OF STEAMERS.

NOTICE TO CONSIGNEES.

S.S. "BENCLEUCH,"

FROM ANTWERP, MIDDLESBOROUGH, LONDON AND STRAITS.

CONSIGNEES of Cargo are hereby informed that all Goods are being landed at their risk into the hazardous and/or extra hazardous Godowns of the Hongkong and Kowloon Wharf and Godown Co., Ltd., at Kowloon, whence delivery may be obtained.

No Claims will be admitted after the Goods have left the Godowns, and all Goods remaining undelivered after the 27th inst., will be subject to rent.

All Claims against the Steamer must be presented to the Undersigned on or before the 31st inst., or they will not be recognized.

All broken, chafed, and damaged Goods are to be left in the Godowns, where they will be examined on the 27th inst., at 11 A.M.

No Fire Insurance has been effected.

Bills of Lading will be countersigned by GIBB, LIVINGSTON & Co., Agents.

Hongkong, 21st July, 1909. [548]

NOTICE TO CONSIGNEES.

FROM CALCUTTA, PENANG AND SINGAPORE.

THE Steamship

"KATHERINE APCAR,"

having arrived from the above Ports, Consignees of Cargo are hereby informed that their Goods will be delivered from alongside.

Cargo impeding the discharge of the Vessel will be landed at once, at Consignees' risk and expense.

Intimation.

A. S. WATSON & CO.,
LIMITED

ESTABLISHED A.D. 1841.

AERATED WATER
MANUFACTURERS.

SPECIALITIES:

DRY GINGER ALE.
LIME FRUIT CHAM-
PAGNE.
ORANGE CHAMPAGNE.
STONE GINGER BEER.

PALATABLE
AND
REFRESHING.

Watson's
FRUIT SYRUPS

mixed with aerated or plain water
make excellent refreshing beverages.
Guaranteed to be made from the
pure juice of sound ripe fruit.

A. S. WATSON & CO.,
LIMITED,
HONGKONG AND KOWLOON.

Hongkong, 15th July, 1909. (18)

NOTICE.
All communications intended for publication in
"THE HONGKONG TELEGRAPH" should be
addressed to The Editor, 1, Lee Home Road, and
should be accompanied by the Writer's Name and
Address.
Ordinary business communications should be addressed
to The Manager.
The Editor will not undertake to be responsible for
any rejected MS., nor to return any Contribution.

(SUBSCRIPTION RATES IN ADVANCE)
DAILY—\$35 per annum.
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The daily issue is delivered free when the address is
accessible to messenger. Post subscribers can have
their copies delivered at their residences without
any extra charge. On copies sent by post an
additional \$1.50 per quarter is charged for postage.
The postage on the weekly issue to any part of the
world is 50 cents per quarter.
Single Copies, Daily, ten cents. Weekly, twenty-
five cents (for cash only).

BIRTHS.
On July 15, 1909, at Chinanfu, the wife of B.
GILES, of a son.
On July 8, 1909, at Weihaiwei, to Mr. and
Mrs. A. R. VON STOCKHAUSEN, a son.

The Hongkong Telegraph

HONGKONG, FRIDAY, JULY 23, 1909.

THE CIVIL SERVANT'S WOES.

It is a pleasant and proper duty to record
a story which, even if it seems to go against
our own arguments, shows that there is some
good in the Government system of confiscating
everything it can lay its hands on. Years ago the
Hongkong Government came to the conclusion that the
Widows' and Orphans' Pension Fund was getting far
too rich and succulent, and it was decided that
by some adroit manoeuvre the Fund should be
transferred to General Revenue. It took some considerable
time and an enormous amount of casuistry to fess the
accumulated funds into the general treasury, but it
was done and the unfortunate civil servants had to
smile as if they enjoyed the operation. Considering that
at least one half of the C.S. had no hope of ever having
any dependants to benefit by their compulsory
thriftiness—owing to the fact that it took them
anxious days and miserable nights to consider how
best to make both ends meet—the hey presto of the
Government was allowed to pass without a murmur.
Besides, civil servants are not allowed to murmur
even if they would, so the Government was safe in
any case. At we have said the long-forgotten
Widows' and Orphans' Pension Fund has become part
and parcel of

the Colony's revenue, but in Singapore they have not arrived at that stage yet. And that is where we wish in all fairness to show that the Government of Hongkong has gained an argument in favour of its arbitrary action which, probably, it did not contemplate. It will not be denied that the *Singapore Free Press* is correct when it says: "It is a generally understood rule that pensions and payments from provident funds should not be alienated, nor allowed to be sequestrated. The practice is of course based on the principle that they are provisions for old age, made either by the Government or some public body solely, or jointly with the public servant, in order that the servant in his old age, and the family in case of his death shall not become destitute and (in England) chargeable to the State. The Provident Fund of the Municipal Commissioners of Singapore is made up by a deduction of 7 1/2 per cent from salary, to which the Commissioners add a similar sum." Such is the preliminary statement, the premises so to speak, and now we come to the facts of the case which go to show how much better off a civil servant is in Hongkong as compared with his colleague in Singapore. A sanitary inspector who died in the Straits Settlements recently had at his credit a sum of \$600, which was clearly and rightly intended for the support of himself on retirement and of his family. Unfortunately the deceased became involved in legal proceedings and lost his case. We are informed, says our contemporary, that the money from the Provident Fund has been attached to cover the costs of the will-case which he lost. This seems to be altogether unreasonable and improper. Government pensions cannot be attached, and neither should this provident fund money, which is badly needed for the widow and children. If by an oversight there is no provision of law to meet the instance an early opportunity should be taken to amend the law. Whatever may be thought of the officer's own contribution being liable for his debts, although being a forced contribution in a sense, the force might be enlarged to protect it after death; there can be no doubt that the money the Municipal Commissioners contributed towards making provision for the officer's widow and family should not be used to pay lawyers' bills. So you see that after all the law is able to override the law in Singapore. We should like to see a firm of solicitors endeavouring to squeeze their fees out of the Hongkong Government, especially in the case of a non-existent fund. Easier things have happened, of course, but we will give the Government credit for hanging on to what it has got—or taken—whether it has a legal or moral right to it or not.

CATS AS PLAGUE-PREVENTERS.

For some time little has been heard on the subject of cats as a sort of antidote to plague, but in India a vigorous discussion has been taking place and it is quite certain that the inclusion of the felines as rat-destroyers, and therefore plague-preventers, does not meet with general approval. A soldier known as Colonel Buchanan is an enthusiast in the matter of keeping cats to kill off the rodents; another soldier, Captain Glen Liston, advises "caution," and a civilian, who, of course, is not supposed to know anything, ridicules the scheme of cat-keeping from top to bottom. The "Journal of Tropical Medicine and Hygiene" keeps an open mind on the subject, although the Government of Hongkong is perfectly satisfied how matters should run. Our contemporary says that there can be little doubt that, as usual, both disputants are right. Let it be admitted that cats are invaluable for the work of keeping down the number of rats. All practical people who have to face the question admit this and act upon it. Dock companies and grain merchants keep cats in their warehouses as a matter of business; but the fact is that the Indian native is not a practical person, and one can fully see that Government must needs be cautious in the matter. All natives are tender of animal life, and for the Hindu killing is sin, while, as Colonel Buchanan points out, the keeping of cats is regarded as a pious duty by the Mahomedans. It is to be feared, however, that any Governmental action to encourage the keeping of these animals would have the opposite effect to that intended, and I am not sure but that the best policy for the Government would be to make it penal to keep or feed or in any way protect a cat; for, in the matter of plague prevention, the attitude of the native is simply that "he is agin' the Government." Years ago cats were officially maintained in Her Majesty's dockyards, and the items for their retaining fee of a few lumps of milk per diem regularly appeared in the Estimates. A Liberal Government, however, coming into power, this terrible extravagance was noticed and put a stop to, with the result that thousands of pounds' worth of damage was done to sails, ropes, and other stores gnawed by the unchecked rats to obtain materials for their nests. The value of cats in keeping down rats is undoubted, but it is difficult to see what Government can do in the matter, unless it starts a cat-breeding establishment, and simply lets the animals

loose. Nor is there much hope from disseminating information on the subject, for very few natives can read at all, and those who do mistrust anything the European tries to teach him. There is nothing in that one way or the other to show how the wind blows in tropical surgical circles. A slap at the Government—which is somewhat unexpected from a paper which boasts an Aberdonian like Sir Patrick Manson on the advisory committee—and a suggestion that the Government can do nothing in the matter are the only two ideas submitted. So far we have not seen our cat incubator in Hongkong but, doubtless, despite the strained state of our finances we shall have the pleasure of seeing that as well as many other things which we can well afford to do without. We are only waiting the time when the Government will propose the introduction of mongooses to clear away the offending rats. Then Hongkong will become something like Jamaica where a similar experiment was tried, with disastrous results, some years ago. The rats there have gone, it is true, but the interveners have proved to be much worse than the enemy they tackled, just as the rabbits transplanted to Australia have proved a curse to the country.

LOCAL AND GENERAL.

THE Ministry of War has decided to recruit one division of troops for Tibet, which will be stationed in Lhasa.

A HEAT wave has suddenly set in Japan. Sun-strokes have occurred among the military forces and fatalities are reported in a few places.

PRINCE Kung has discovered another eleven high officials who are addicted to the use of opium and desires to ask for Imperial instructions how to deal with them.

THE Chinese Engineering and Mining Co., Ltd., kindly inform us that the total output of the Company's three mines for the week ending July 10th, 1909, amounted to 27,687.48 tons and the sales during the period to 31,012.52 tons.

WE are informed that His Excellency General Sir Josiah Macleod, K.C.M.G., expressed his intention of visiting the Italian Convent and of having the opportunity to make himself personally acquainted with the work of the institution in all its branches.

SANITARY Inspector Thos. Hynds brought a charge in the Police Court this morning against Lau Tsung Tai, a dairy keeper, of 55, Halphong Street, Yau-ma-tei, for selling adulterated milk. A plea of not guilty was entered, and the case was adjourned.

In the Police Court, this morning, Inspector Goutley prosecuted B. Mayer, of the Colonial Hotel, and Chung Cheong, a comrade, in Arsenal Street, for selling bad brandy to the public. The case was adjourned, a plea of not guilty having been entered.

THE result of the working of the Kanaguchi Spinning Company for the half-year just ended is estimated to be about the same as for the preceding period. The rate of dividend is expected to be 14 per cent per annum, the same as for the second half of last year.

WE are requested to state that special sermons will be preached in St. John's Cathedral on Sunday next, July 25th, in aid of the Missions to Seamen. The Rev. C. E. Thompson, M.A., Chaplain of the Missions to Seamen, will preach at Matins and the preacher at Evensong will be the Bishop of Victoria.

A FINE of \$25 was imposed on a coolie in the Police Court, this morning, by Mr. J. R. Wood, for committing an offence contrary to the Post Office regulations. The man, Li Suog Ngau, arrived in the Colony from Macao yesterday, by the steamer *Sai An*, and when his luggage was searched, twenty-two unstamped letters were found. He pleaded guilty to the charge and a conviction was entered.

DUTCH newspapers give further particulars of the proposed British exploring expedition to Netherlands New Guinea under Major Rawlin, a notice of which appeared in our columns, the other day. The Government, both in Holland and in Java, view the expedition with favour, and will help it in every way, including even the supply of a military escort. The start of the expedition will be delayed until the results are known of the Dutch expedition now on the way to the Snowy mountain region of New Guinea under Dr. Lorenz. Major Rawlin intends to wait until the Dutch explorers have finished their work. The region he proposes to strike into lies a long way to the westward of the route to be taken by Dr. Lorenz.

EVIDENCE was taken in the Police Court, to-day, by Mr. J. R. Wood, in the case in which a boilermaker named Wong Yok Sheng is charged with the murder of Wong I Man, another boilermaker, at Quarry Bay, recently. Inspector Collett prosecuted. The defendant was undefended, and pleaded not guilty. In this case the defendant and deceased were engaged attending to certain repairs on board the steamer *Hang Chow*, which at the time was in dock. A quarrel arose between them over some trivial matter and it is alleged that Wong Yok Sheng struck deceased on the head with a hammer which he held in his hand during the dispute. The assailant man collapsed to the deck, and was removed to the Government Civil Hospital, where he expired later, the result of a fractured skull. The case was further remanded.

A CHINESE report says that the Ministry of Finance has told the provincial governments strictly to liquid all shops or homes from issuing banknotes or money orders without authority, so as to do responsibility may be laid in proper quarters for all paper currency.

ACCORDING to German sociologist, says the *Kobe Herald*, the reasons for the rapid increase of population in Japan are (1) early marriage, (2) divorce and marriage in the event of fruitless union, and (3) the small number of unmarried persons. Less circumstances account for the very considerable annual increase of about 700,000.

THE evacuation of the evening of the first day of a treatment, which in slight attacks is confined for two or three days at most. If the dyspeptic persists at the end of that time the medicine should not be given for twenty-four hours and then the treatment should be resumed. The disease has never been known to last the second series.—*Bulletin General de thérapeutique.*

THE equipment of the first-class armoured cruiser *Ishiki* built at Kure, having been completed, the vessel made a trip to Hiroshima Bay on the morning of the 12th instant, says the *Japan Chronicle*. After her speed has been tested, an official trip will be made, on which occasion the 12-inch, 10-inch, and 6-inch guns will be tested. The new cruiser is expected to proceed to Yokosuka in September next to be commissioned.

THE quantity of cargo exported from Tairen (Dairen) during last month amounted to 55,568 tons, which is classified as follows: Beans, 19,926 tons; bean cake, 18,599 tons; other cereals 14,227 tons; and general goods 2,822 tons. The total shows a decrease of 35,662 tons on the figures for the previous month. The goods consigned to Europe were 27,948 tons of beans and 1,224 tons of other cereals. The number of vessels carrying the above amounted to 285 of which 61 were Japanese steamers; foreign 202 Chinese junks; and two Japanese junks.

UNDER late Shanghai, 15th inst., Messrs. Wheelock and Co. write:—There is quite a fair amount of cargo clearing on the various berths of our homeward freight market and steamers are finding no difficulty in filling their allotments; this agreeable state of affairs is of course principally due to the tea-season being at its height and also in some measure to the low rate of exchange now ruling. Coastwise there has been nothing doing at all on the coast during the past fortnight and we have known the market so bare of inquiries for a long time.

MARINE insurance companies in Japan are beginning to prosper in consequence of the revival of the shipping industry. The present revival covering two or three months is usually slack time for shipping, but the shipping business this year is now very active, oil cake being largely exported from China and timber being shipped from the Hokkaido. Moreover cargo is leaving in such quantities that the regular steamers cannot cope with it, and outside steamers have been pressed into service and from Formosa. In consequence the freight charged on coal in Japan has increased, and at the same time an increase of 10 per cent is recorded in the business of marine insurance companies.

WE note from American papers to hand that, under California newspaper enterprise, a remarkable triple effort is to be made to break the world's record for quick travel round the globe. One party, under the auspices of the *San Francisco Examiner*, is coming by the *Chin Maru*, another, under the same auspices, leaves San Francisco by the *Overland Limited* and should arrive here in time for the *Nippon Maru*, and the third (*Los Angeles Examiner*) leaves Vancouver by the *Empress of Japan*. They all take the Siberian route so that the competition will chiefly lie between the steamship companies involved. It is expected that the round-trip record may be cut down from 45 days to 42—a notable achievement.

COUNT KOMURA.

TO VISIT HONGKONG.

Tokio, July 19.
Count Komura, Japanese Foreign Minister left Yokohama yesterday on board the T. K. S. *Chiyu Maru* for a three weeks' recreation trip during which he will visit Shanghai and Hongkong.—*N. C. D. News.*

G. N. S.S. "MINNESOTA."

THE NEW CAPTAIN.

Mr. H. W. Ravens, chief officer of the G. N. S.S. *Minnesota*, has been duly appointed master of the vessel in succession to Captain E. V. Roberts, deceased.

Captain Ravens, to whom we extend our congratulations, is one of the company's most experienced servants, having served on the *Minnesota* for the past five years—practically during the whole of her commission, and although a young man, just 38, enjoys the confidence of his employers and their patrons, and the esteem of his conferees in Pacific and Asiatic maritime circles, where he is well known and by whom, we may confidently say, he will be voted an able successor to his late lamented chief.

The remains of the late Captain Roberts were cremated at the Kasagashira crematorium on Wednesday evening, in the presence of those of the ship's officers and crew able to attend and the manager and staff of the local office of the Nippon Yusen Kaisha, who are the Nagasaki agents for the Great Northern Steamship Company. The ashes, as previously stated, will be conveyed to the United States on the vessel's return.

CANTON DAY BY DAY.

ELLIS KADOOBIE COLLEGE.

[From Our Own Correspondent.]

Canton, 22nd July.
H.E. Chang Jen Chun, the outgoing Viceroy, has donated a sum of \$1,000 towards the funds of the Ellis Kadooobie College at Canton for the improvement and extension of the College building.

RETURN OF OFFICIALS FROM PRATAS ISLANDS.

Taotai Wei Han, Captain Ng King Wing and Mr. Wong Yan Tong, who were deputed by the Viceroy to proceed to the Pratas Islands for the purpose of jointly investigating with the Japanese Consul into the condition of the group and ascertaining the amount of compensation to be paid to the Japanese settlers there, returned to Canton on the 20th instant.

LIKIN COLLECTION.
The collection of Likin dues in Canton, during the last ten days of the 5th moon as reported by the Likin officials to the Viceroy amounted to 69,667.0.30 taels.

H.E. CHANG JEN CHUN AND THE CONSULAR BODY.

H.E. Chang Jen Chun, who will shortly proceed to Nanking, will call on the various Consular representatives accredited to Canton to bid them good-bye.

CANTON'S INDUSTRY.
To-morrow afternoon, H.E. Chang Jen Chun will inspect the Canton Government Paper Factory and the new Bund, which is fast approaching completion.

HONGKONG WATER POLO SHIELD COMPETITION.

THIRD ROUND.

V. R. C. vs. BUFFS.

The Victoria Recreation Club's enclosure was well filled yesterday afternoon, especially with the Military, supporters of the Buffs, who had come down to see their friends play the representatives of the Victoria Recreation Club in the third round of the Water Polo Shield Competition. The latter team had little difficulty in securing their victory of 7 goals to 2, and could easily have added a few more had they played their usual game instead of a loose one. The Buffs played a splendid defensive game throughout and by marking their opponents closely kept them from scoring often. The teams were:—

Blues:—V. R. C.:—L. E. Lammer, A. H. Carroll, A. E. Alves, A. V. Barros, F. K. Tate, J. M. Rosa Pereira and P. M. Remedios.
Whites:—Buffs.

The Club obtained possession of the ball at the commencement and Carroll attempted the first shot, which, however, went a trifle high, but soon after Lammer made up for it and scored. Pereira netted the second goal from a free throw from Carroll and before long the latter player swam away from his opponent and had little difficulty in placing the leather between the posts for the third time. Wild play followed, and the Blues after many unsuccessful tries secured their last goal before the call of half-time, the score then standing at V.R.C. 4 goals, Buffs 0.

In a scramble in front of the Club's goal in the second spell, the Buffs netted their first, but Lammer soon materialised with a splendid backhand from a pass by Carroll, the latter placing the ball before Pereira again, who scored the remaining 2 goals. Just before time the Kentishmen obtained possession of the leather and with a long swift shot beat the V.R.C. goalkeeper entirely, registering their second goal. The final score standing at V.R.C. 7 goals, Buffs 2 goals.

C.V.C. vs. 3RD COY. R.G.A.

This match was very one-sided and resulted in favour of the Corinthians, who had no difficulty in scoring 11 goals to nil against the Artillerymen.

The teams were as follows:—
Blues:—C.V.C.:—R. C. Wittell, O. R. Chuoyut, J. Forbes, C. J. Cooke, G. Summers, H.E. Scriven and Wilson.

Whites:—3rd Coy. R.G.A.:—Ripley, Sile, Nash, Robinson, Brown, Baldwin and Fielder.

FOURTH ROUND.

V.R.C. vs. C.V.C.

Buffs vs. R.E.

3rd Coy. R.G.A. vs. B.O.C.

L.R.C. vs. 88th Coy. R.G.A.

To be completed by 31st July.

LEAGUE TABLE.

Played. Won. Lost. Drawn. Points.

C.V.C. 3 3 0 0 6

V.R.C. 3 3 0 0 6

Buffs 3 2 1 0 4

L.R.C. 3 2 1 0 4

B.O.C. 2 1 1 0 2

R.E. 2 1 1 0 2

88th Coy. R.G.A. 2 0 2 0 0

3rd Coy. R.G.A. 3 0 3 0 0

3rd Coy. R.G.A. 3 0 3 0 0

LUSITANOS V. R.E.'s.

A friendly Water Polo match took place between the Lusitano Recreation Club and Royal Engineers at the R.E.'s Camber, on Thursday. It was a very fast and exciting game. The Lusitanos proved themselves superior to the soldiers and defeated them by 4 goals to nil.

The soldiers marked their opponents well and at half time there was no score. The 4 goals were in the second half and were scored by Rosa and Lopes—2 each.

Both teams seem to have improved considerably.

The teams were:—

R.E.'s:—Morris, Goodyear, McCrory, Barton, Coxon, Holmes, and Marshall.

L.R.C.:—A. J. V. Ribeiro, J. M. C. Lopes, F. L. de Rosa, C. A. C. Rodriguez, C. M. S. Alves, R. A. Carrilho, and R. C. de Silva.

PRESENTATION TO CAPTAIN AND MRS. F. A. BROWN.

A large and representative number of the Wanchai Wesleyan Church congregation and friends gathered in the Ballroom and Soldiers' Home on Wednesday evening to do honour to Captain and Mrs. F. A. Brown, Rev. W. J. W. Anderson, M.D., of Faisbas, presented Capt. Brown with a silver kettle, stand, and lamp and a case of spoons for his wife, a set of gold buttons for himself and a silver-mounted hairbrush for his son Max. The inscription read as follows:—"A parting token of affection presented to Capt. and Mrs. Brown by the congregation and friends of Wanchai Wesleyan Church, Hongkong, and by the members of the Wesleyan Mission, Canton, July 21, 1909." Dr. Anderson also presented Mr. Brown with a pair of beautiful drawn-thread work cushion covers in the name of the Sewing meeting. Later in the evening the Chairman announced that some friends who had not been aware of the presentation, handed to him several sums to be conveyed to Capt. Brown for the purchase of books. Dr. Anderson in a speech full of feeling and sparkling with humour dwelt on the invaluable services rendered by Capt. and Mrs. Brown to the Wesleyan Church. He recalled the fact that in the early days, before the present Chapel was erected, a weekly fellowship-meeting used to meet in the house of Capt. Brown. Dr. Anderson also eulogised the unbounded hospitality which had been extended, not only to lonely civilians in Hongkong but also to numerous members of the Army and Navy. Reference was also made to the prominent part taken by our friends in the Coffee Bar opened in 1895, which now had developed into the recent Sailors' and Soldiers' Home in Arsenals Street. In the inception and development of the Home Capt. Brown had given ungrudgingly of his substance, time and influence, while Mrs. Brown had endeavored herself to all by her willing service rendered week by week in the Temperance meeting and the Sunday Evening Gospel meeting. In closing Dr. Anderson wished them God-speed and assured them that in their life in Canada they would be followed by the prayers of the congregation and the blessing of the Trinity God.

Capt. Brown warmly thanked the friends on behalf of himself and his wife, but could not bring himself to think he deserved it all. He said he had been greatly encouraged by letters which he and his wife had received at times from many corners of the globe. These told how the writers had been cheered and strengthened amidst the temptations and besetments incidental to life in the East. To know that he helped his fellows was to him a sufficient reward, but he would treasure all his days their words of appreciation and love.

During the evening a fine musical programme was rendered by Mrs. Joughin, the Misses Baker, Mr. White and the Rev. R. Ellison, Mr. Peel acting as accompanist. After "Auld Lang Syne" had been sung the meeting closed with the Benediction.—*Contributed.*

PILL TRADE-MARKS.

ALLEGED INFRINGEMENT OF LABELS.

At the Magistracy, this afternoon, the case was resumed, and further evidence adduced, in which three Chinese merchants are being charged with selling, or exposing for sale, or having in their possession for sale, medicine pills bearing marks so nearly resembling registered trade-marks as to be calculated to deceive. Mr. Eldon Potter, instructed by Mr. J. H. Gardiner, prosecuted; Mr. F. Page, Hett, of Messrs. Brutton and Hett, appeared for the defendants.

In this case, according to the evidence, the complainant started life as a boarding-house man, and had a very delicate constitution, having suffered from throat disease and asthma. A certain doctor, who attended him, gave him certain pills which cured his troubles. Shortly after that complainant, having secured the prescription, started out in the pill business; and in 1899 he came to understand that his marks *Lo Rang and Wu* were being used by other people. Some time in 1907 complainant's nephew started a shop in Canton, calling it the Hoi Yuen Tong. He made pills practically the same as those made by the complainant; the boxes and labels were practically the same. Complainant protested against this in Canton, and brought the matter before the Canton Chamber of Commerce. On investigation that body came to the conclusion that the complainant was solely entitled to these marks, and found that the rival firm had no right to them at all, but they did not grant an injunction because they had not the power. Although the boxes were very similar, and may well deceive the public, still there were certain things about them which showed a trader where the box came from and people who were selling the pills must have known whether they were selling the genuine article or not. It was quite obvious that any trader dealing in these pills could not very well fail to know from what firm the pills came. In June, 1907, the complainant opened a shop at 16, Queen's Road West, and put his nephew in charge. In March, 1909, complainant applied under the Trade Marks Ordinance of 1898 to register the "Gourd" and the "Flying Bat" marks. In response to the application a certificate was duly issued and signed by the Colonial Secretary, who certified that the complainant was the owner of the marks. He ordered to publish this fact abroad, complainant ordered advertisements to be inserted in five local Chinese papers, and that advertisement was, in fact, continuing still in four Chinese papers. Later it was discovered, as alleged, that defendants infringed these trade marks.

After further evidence was heard the case was adjourned.

THE net profit of the Fuji Spinning Company for the half-year just closed, as estimated at ¥600,000 and the rate of dividend is expected to be 4 per cent per annum as before.

Telegrams.

"HONGKONG TELEGRAPH" SERVICE.

CHINA'S SOVEREIGN RIGHTS.

THE REGENT'S INSTRUCTIONS.

[By courtesy of the "Sheung Po"]

Peking, 22nd July.
The Prince Regent has directed Liang Tun-yen, President of the Waiwupu, that in conducting negotiations with foreigners he should exercise caution lest China's sovereign rights be further impaired.

H.E. Liang has replied that this may be possible in future, but not practicable as regards any matter concerning which a Treaty had already been concluded.

THE EUNUCHS.

FREE FROM OPIUM HABIT.

[By courtesy of the "Sheung Po"]

Peking, 22nd July.
The Superintendent of the Imperial Household reports that five hundred eunuchs have got rid of the opium habit.

LUK CHIN-LUM.

APPLIES FOR LEAVE.

[By courtesy of the "Sheung Po"]

Peking, 22nd July.
Luk Chin-lum has applied for sick leave. The Prince Regent has deputed an official to inquire after his health.

MANCHURIA.

A MILITARY APPOINTMENT.

[By courtesy of the "Sheung Po"]

Peking, 22nd July.
The Prince Regent proposes to appoint Chan Ohu-sheng, a Cantonese Governor of Kirin, to be the head of military affairs in the Three Eastern Provinces.

VICEROY CHANG JEN-CHUN.

FORTHCOMING DEPARTURE.

[By courtesy of the "Sheung Po"]

Nanking, 22nd July.
The Acting Governor of Nanking has ordered the C.M.S.N.Co.'s s.s. *Hsin Ming* to proceed to Canton to embark the new Viceroy (H.E. Chang Jen-chun) for Nanking.

YUNNAN VICEROYALTY.

DEPARTURE OF H.E. LEI.

[By courtesy of the "Sheung Po"]

Wuhu, 22nd July.
H.E. Lei King-hei, Viceroy-designate of Yunnan, left Wuhu on the 21st inst. for his post.

JAPANESE SYNDICATE FOR CHINA.

PROPOSED CO-OPERATION WITH MESSRS. PAULING AND COMPANY.

We (*Japan Chronicle*) are given to understand that the formation of the Japanese syndicate for China will be announced to-day, the 23rd instant. It will be styled the Kyori Kogyo Kaishiki Kaisha (Union Profit Industrial Company, Limited), and the authorized capital of the company will be ¥1,000,000, of which one-quarter will be immediately called. The shareholders will be limited to about twenty leading capitalists of Tokyo and Osaka, including the Mitsu, Mitsu Bishi, Baron Shibusawa, Mr. Okura of Tokyo, and Messrs. Sumitomo and Fajita, of Osaka, so that it will really form a sort of Trust. The first business of the company will be to undertake the contract for the construction of the Kwangtung-Hankow Railway. It is stated that an understanding has been arrived at for co-operation between the company and Messrs. Pauling & Co., who, according to Japanese papers, represent "a British syndicate which constantly comes into conflict with Japanese interests in regard to the Fakumen Railway." The Japanese Government, it is further stated, has been striving to conciliate Messrs. Pauling & Co., since the outbreak of the Fakumen Railway trouble, and has sounded the views of the British firm on the matter of co-operation through Mr. Ogata, a director of the Specie Bank. It was found that the British syndicate would agree to co-operate in the construction of the Kwangtung-Hankow Railway on the condition that the work of construction should be divided between them and that Japan should supply sleepers and cement and English rails and engines. Marquis Katsura and other statesmen are warmly supporting the proposal of co-operation because of its political significance in connection with the Fakumen Railway question. The *Osaka Asahi* fears, however, that the co-operation of diverse elements will fall at the critical moment. Our contemporary also fears that the new enterprise will end in fattening the Mitsui and Okura interests, and that it is not likely to do much good to Japanese industry in general.

CANTON HARBOUR FATALITY.

CHINESE LAD MEETS DEATH UNDER STRANGE CIRCUMSTANCES.

[From Our Own Correspondent.]

Canton, 22nd July.
A sad harbour accident took place on the 16th instant in the vicinity of the Canton Medical College. The steam-launch *Kong Shun*, when about to leave her wharf, collided with a junk and damaged part of the latter's stern. As a result of the collision, a line of rope was snapped in two with great force and in rapidly swinging round caught a boy of thirteen, who was at the time standing on the deck. The unfortunate youth was seriously injured in the neck with the result that he was killed instantaneously. The master of the launch was arrested by the Water Police and at the Namloi Magistracy yesterday he was made to pay a sum of 200 taels to the parents of the deceased as compensation.

TROUBLE IN A BARBER SHOP.

ALLEGED EXCESSIVE BILL BRINGS BAD BLOOD.

A certain barber shop in the Colony was the scene of a disturbance the other day. The story was told to Mr. F. A. Hazeland (first police magistrate) in the Police Court, to-day, when A. Landau, the manager of a cinematograph show in the Colony, summoned J. O. Speiss, the manager of the Paris Toilet Co., Ltd., for using abusive and insulting language and assault. A cross-summons was issued for the use of indecent language.

When the case was called, the magistrate inquired whether the parties could not come to some settlement.

Prosecutor stated that he was willing to withdraw the summons if defendant apologised.

Defendant—I will not apologise.

The Court—I will adjourn the case for a week to see if some settlement cannot be arrived at.

Defendant—I don't want to settle the matter.

The prosecutor stated that on Tuesday last, in the forenoon, he called at the barber shop and complained to defendant of being overcharged in the bill for his wife's hair-dressing.

"I told him that his charge was excessive," the prosecutor went on, "and told him that if those were his charges he should have a notice put up in the ladies' room. Charging 38 and 50 for arranging a lady's hair is ridiculous. The defendant is a countryman of mine, and I called him a robber."

His Worship remarked that prosecutor had no right to use those words. They were very strong words indeed.

Prosecutor said that those very words had been used to him when he was engaged as clerk by a certain hotel in town.

Defendant—Did you not call me a robber?

Prosecutor—I called you a robber, not a robber.

Defendant—No man in Hongkong calls me a robber. Did you not call me bad names and asked me to come out into the street to fight?

No.

The defendant stated that at about half-past eleven o'clock on the morning in question Landau went to his shop with certain cinematograph papers, and he asked him why he had struck out certain items on the bill. The bill was not a heavy one, he went on to say; as a matter of fact 54 more should have been added to it. Landau replied that his wife was not an American lady, and became very angry, saying that he could pay the bill.

"I got angry, too, and said that if he did not want to pay, I would arrange it."

Landau then proceeded to leave the premises. When he got as far as the counter, he turned around and said:—"Look here, you are a robber." Defendant took him back again into the shop, and asked him to retract the statement.

The Court—Did you hold him by the chest?

Defendant—Yes. When he went out he called me bad names in French.

Landau—What language did I use when I called you bad names?

Speiss—English.

What language did I use when I called you a robber?—French.

Landau—There is no word in French for—

Speiss—If you did not say it in French my wife could not understand.

Landau—Was your wife present?—Yes.

When I spoke to you did you not crush up the bill in your hand?—I did.

And did you not say that you would put me in Court if I did not pay?—Yes.

His Worship said that both parties were equally to blame. It was unjustifiable for Landau to have used the word robber, and he bound both parties over in the sum of \$100 each to keep the peace for a year.

THE WEATHER.

The following report is from Mr. F. G. Figg, Director of the Hongkong Observatory:—

On the 23rd at 11.45 a.m.—Black South Cone and Drum hoisted.

On the 23rd at 11.55 a.m.—The barometer has fallen moderately on the S. coast of China and risen considerably over the N.E. part of the Sea of Japan.

A circular depression appears to have formed in the low pressure trough to the S.E. of Hongkong probably in about 18° Lat. It seems likely to move towards W.N.W.

The depression lying to the North of Japan yesterday has moved into the Pacific.

The high pressure area remains over the Pacific between the Loochoos and the Bonins.

Moderate E. winds may be expected in the Formosa Channel and strong N. to E. winds along the northern shores of the China Sea.

Hongkong Rainfall for the 24 hours ending at 10 a.m. to-day, 0.13 inches.

FORECAST.

1.—Hongkong and neighbourhood, N.E. and E. winds, strong; squally, showery.

2.—Formosa Channel, E. winds, moderate.

3.—South coast of China between Hongkong and Lamook, same as No. 1.

4.—South coast of China between Hongkong and Relian, N.E. winds, strong.

DEATH OF CAPTAIN ROBSON.

AT NEWCASTLE-ON-TYNE.

We regret to announce the death of Captain Robson, of the Douglas Steamship Company, Limited, which occurred at Newcastle-on-Tyne on the 17th ult. Captain Robson was a well-known skipper in Hongkong and Coast ports and was in command of the s.s. *Helmut* before he proceeded home on leave in October last. By his death, another loss has been sustained by the shipping community, who have lately been most unfortunate in losing several of their principal officers employed on the regular run to Hongkong. It was only yesterday that we reproduced from the *N. C. D. News* particulars of the sudden death of Captain Roberts, of the G. N. S. S. *Minnesota*, and it is an irony of fate that before the lapse of twenty-four hours, the unpleasant duty devolves upon us to record the loss of another popular sea-gear. The sympathies of all will go out to the relatives of the deceased in their sad bereavement.

As a mark of respect for the deceased officer, the flags of the Company's ships in harbour to-day were half-masted.

SECRET SOCIETIES.

LEGISLATION IN SINGAPORE.

At the meeting of the Singapore Legislative Council on 16th instant, the Hon'ble Mr. W. D. Barnes moved the first reading of a Bill to amend the law relating to Societies. The objects and reasons attached to the Bill are as follows:—

The Societies Ordinance 1889 needs amendment partly to enable the Government to exempt from registration harmless societies which it is now found necessary to register and partly to meet the alteration in the nature of dangerous societies since it was passed.

A society once exempted from registration under the present Ordinance cannot be subsequently dealt with under it, and as experience has shown that several societies, which were harmless and even useful when first exempted, became later objectionable and dangerous, it has been necessary to refuse exemption in all but exceptional cases. The result has been to give needless trouble to the managers of a large number of societies with which the Government has no wish to interfere. It is proposed to alter the law by requiring exempted societies to give information concerning themselves when called upon to do so, and by authorizing the Governor in Council to order the dissolution of an exempted society, which is being used for unlawful purposes or for purposes incompatible with the peace or good order of the Colony, and to order the reduction of an exempted society to the status of a registered society. This alteration will enable the Government to limit registration to those societies whose conduct needs supervision.

In 1889 the usual dangerous society was a large organization with many members and an elaborate ritual; its modern successor is a knot of bad characters with little bond between them except the recognition of certain men as leaders. To deal with these altered conditions it is proposed to enable the Registrar to record the photographs and finger prints of persons who give false information concerning unlawful societies or refuse to give information in their possession concerning them; to increase the powers of search and to make the offence of managing an unlawful society triable by a District Court.

Alterations of minor importance have also been made and it has been thought better to repeal and re-enact the Ordinance rather than to amend it.

In moving the first reading he said that the Bill was intended to replace that passed twenty years ago for the purpose of abolishing the old dangerous societies. That Bill had been the subject of a very keen debate and was introduced on the personal initiative of the then Governor, Sir Cecil Smith. It evoked much Unofficial opposition and many doubts were expressed of the probable success. It had been a brilliant success, and was now to be re-enacted with some changes dictated by the experience of twenty years. It was natural that some alteration and amendment would be required, from the alteration in the condition of things. A large number of applications was made for exemption, but the Government had to refuse these and direct registration. The reason is that the present law gives no power to control the society, once exempted. Literary societies, debating societies, recreation societies had been exempted, and then been changed into nothing more or less than gambling clubs. In one case a Club had been bought by a Chinaman and carried on afterwards by him. The Government therefore had had to refuse exemptions in many cases. The present Bill proposed to give the Government power to order an exempted society to register, but shall not do so unless it shall appear that it is likely to be used for an unlawful purpose in the Colony. The old Societies were mainly Triad Societies, large organizations sometimes spreading beyond one settlement. They had very full boards of management and elaborate ritual. The secret society of the present day was a loose collection of bad characters, with no particular bond and often dying away in eighteen months or so. The organization was of the loosest, books and documents scanty, and it was very hard to get evidence against the leaders. Power is now to be taken to order exempted societies to give information to the Registrar. And to take photographs of persons suspected of belonging to unlawful societies for future reference. At present the powers of search were confined to a time when a meeting was actually going on. This was to be enlarged into the power of search when there was reasonable ground for suspecting the presence of persons or documents connected with societies. Another change was that cases might be tried by the District Courts. Still another provided for the making and regular publication of lists of societies. He moved the first reading of the Bill.

The Attorney General seconded and the motion was carried.

COMMERCIAL.

WEEKLY SHARE REPORT.

Reviewing the share business for the week, Messrs. E. S. Kadoorie & Co. write this afternoon:—

Another dull week has passed with little business to report. There have been no special features except a small recovery in Hongkong and Shanghai Banks and a continued decline in Langkats in the North.

So much local interest has recently been exhibited in Rubber Plantation shares that we now think it as well to include, in our weekly list, a few well-known companies.

The Hongkong Land Investment and Agency Co., Ltd., have declared an interim dividend of 3½ per share payable on Tuesday, the 3rd August. The transfer books of the Company will be closed from the 26th inst. to the 3rd prox.

It is announced that the West Point Building Co., Ltd., have declared an interim dividend of 3 per share payable on Tuesday, the 3rd prox. The transfer books of the Company will be closed from the 26th inst. to the 3rd prox.

The eighty-sixth ordinary half-yearly meeting of shareholders in the Hongkong, Canton and Macao Steamboat Co., Ltd., is fixed for Tuesday, the 19th prox. The transfer books of the Company will be closed from the 27th inst. to the 10th prox.

Banks.—Hongkong & Shanghai Banks have ruled very firm during the week under review and at the close there are buyers at \$1.005. A sale has taken place at \$1.010. The London price is 292 10s. Nationals continue firm and wanted at \$355.

Marine Insurances.—Canton continues neglected and offering at \$195. North China can be placed at Tls. 115. Unions are firm and small sales at 820 and 821½ have taken place and more are wanted at 825. Yangtze are quoted at \$355 in Shanghai.

Fire Insurances.—There are buyers of both China Fires and Hongkong Fires at \$116 and \$145 respectively.

Shipping.—China Manillas and Douglasses are again out of favour. Hongkong, Canton and Macao Steamboats have attracted a little more attention, and after sales at \$372 and \$33 are required for at the latter rate. Indo-China are quiet at \$66. In Shanghai the quotation is Tls. 49, and the London rate is £3.15/- for the preferred and £3 for the deferred shares. Shell Transports are in demand at 70/- Star Ferries, old and new, have been dealt in at \$16 and \$15½ respectively.

Rubber.—China Sugars have been a very firm market and have brought forth many inquiries, but holders are not inclined to part with shares unless a higher rate can be obtained; at the close there are buyers at \$140. Luzon are also firmer and wanted at \$15. Perak Sugars have improved to Tls. 280 in the North, but there are sellers at the rate.

Mining.—Chinese Engineering are in request at Tls. 18½. Rauba remain quiet and neglected at \$8½.

Docks, Wharves and Godowns.—Kowloon Wharfs have changed hands at \$7½ and \$58 and more are wanted. Whampoa Docks are easier, and have been sold during the early part of the week at \$57, but at the close are offering at \$66. Shanghai Docks have been rising steadily and after sales at Tls. 8½ are on offer at Tls. 82. Hongkong Wharfs weakened considerably but a slight reaction has since taken place and they are obtainable in the North at Tls. 150.

Lands, Hotels and Buildings.—Hongkong Hotels have improved to \$73 for the old shares, ex new issues, and \$43 for the new shares, both closing with buyers, after sales of the latter. Hongkong Lands are quiet at \$108. Humphreys Estates are firm at \$9½ without indicating sellers.

Cotton Mills.—Hongkong Cottons have found buyers at \$8½. Ewos are offering at the reduced rate of Tls. 13½. The mail quotations of other Northern Mills are as follows:—Internationals Tls. 92. Lau Kung Mows Tls. 112, and Soy Chees Tls. 400.

Miscellaneous.—China Boreos have declined to \$13½. China Light and Powers are again on offer at \$68½ after sales at \$58. China Providents have found investors at \$3.60 and Green Island Cements at \$8.80, the latter stock closing with sellers at \$8.90. A sale of South China Morning Post has taken place at \$23. Peak Tramways (old) have risen to \$14½ with buyers. The new shares have been sold at \$17. Hongkong Ice has further improved to \$180 at which price business has been done, and there are further inquiries. Sumatras have suffered a severe decline to Tls. 138½ at which rate there are buyers. Langkats are also weaker and have sellers at Tls. 980.

Exchange.—The Banks selling rate on London is 18/- on demand. The T/T rate on Shanghai is 74½.

Dividends payable.—Hongkong and Shanghai Banks. Half-yearly dividend of 3½ per share. Hongkong Lands. Interim of 3½ for account 1909 payable on the 3rd prox. West Point. Interim of 3 for account 1909 payable on the 3rd prox. Hongkong, Canton and Macao Steamboats. Interim of 3½ for account 1909, payable on the 10th prox.

Forward Settlements.—The following dates have been fixed by the Stockbrokers' Association of Hongkong for forward Settlements:—

July Settlement 30th July.
August " 30th August.
September " 30th September.
October " 30th October.
November " 30th November.
December " 30th December.

The Government regards with disfavour the freedom with which the Press has made statements that affect the reputation of the officials, and is anxious to put a check on such reports. It proposes, therefore, to forbid publication of rumours and a scale of fines has been arranged. It is also stated that the Prince Regent desires further to revise the Chinese Press Laws but this idea is opposed by one of the Grand Councilors.

To-day's Advertisements.

PUBLIC AUCTION.

THE Undersigned have received instructions to sell by

PUBLIC AUCTION.

on

MONDAY and TUESDAY,

the 9th and 10th August, 1909, at 10 A.M. each day, at H.M. Naval Establishments, SUNDRY OLD AND SURPLUS NAVAL AND VICTUALLING STORES,

Comprising:—

Old and Surplus Naval Stores:—CHAIN, WOODEN LOCKS, HOSES, TOOLS, OLD IRON, METAL, OLD MACHINERY, ELECTRIC CABLE AND GEAR, MATS AND MATTINGS, WOOD BOXES, LEATHER, COAL SACKS, OLD INDIA RUBBER, OLD BOATS, FURNITURE, CARPETS, SURGICAL INSTRUMENTS, &c., &c.

Old and Surplus Victualling Stores:—PROVISIONS, SEAMEN'S CLOTHING, BLANKETS, MESS TRAPS, IMPLEMENTS, STAVES, and a quantity of ELECTRO-PLATED ARTICLES, &c., &c.

Catalogues will be issued.

TERMS OF SALE:—As Customary.

HUGHES & HOUGHL,

Government Auctioneers.

Hongkong, 23rd July, 1909. [55]

THE AMERICAN AND ORIENTAL LINE.

FOR BOSTON AND NEW YORK.

(With liberty to call at the Malabar Coast.)

THE Steamship

"WELSH PRINCE"

will be despatched for the above Ports on SATURDAY, the 14th August, 1909.

For Freight and Passage, apply to

ARNHOLD, KARBURG & Co.,

Agents.

Hongkong, 23rd July, 1909. [512]

NOTICE TO SUBSCRIBERS.

FROM and after 1st January, 1909, the rates of Subscription to the *Hongkong Telegraph* (daily and weekly issues) will be as follows:—

DAILY—\$50 per annum.

WEEKLY—\$13 per annum.

The rates per quarter and per annum, proportional. Subscriptions for any period less than one month will be charged as for a full month.

The daily issue is delivered free when the address is accessible to messenger. Peak subscribers can have their copies delivered at their residences without any extra charge. On copies sent by post an additional \$1.20 per quarter is charged for postage.

The postage on the weekly issue to any part of the world is 50 cents per quarter.

Single Copies, Daily, ten cents. Weekly, twenty-five cents (for cash only).

(PAYABLE IN ADVANCE.)

There will be no rebate to Missionary Subscribers as heretofore.

By Order,

THE MANAGER,

Hongkong Telegraph Co., Ltd.

Wanchow, 22nd December, 1908. [40]

OPIUM IN CHINA.

SIR ALEX. HOSIE'S REPORT.

A Parliamentary paper [Cd. 4702] has recently been issued containing a report by Sir Alexander Hosie, Acting Commercial Attaché at the Peking Legation, upon the opium question in China. This, it should be remembered, is the report made by Sir Alexander prior to the recent Opium Conference in Shanghai. In his covering despatch dated November 14, 1908, Sir J. Jordan, the British Minister, says that considering the magnitude of the task, the success of the movement for the suppression of opium has so far been as great as could reasonably be expected. That the central Government continues to be sincere and zealous. Sir A. Hosie thinks it beyond question. Detailed regulations for the issue of certificates to smokers and of licences to shops have been published. A memorial recently addressed to the Throne by the Board of Finance, the proposals contained in which were approved on October 4, 1908, expresses the opinion that poppy cultivation and opium smoking will be abolished well within the ten-year period.

Sir A. Hosie summarizes information supplied by British consuls as to the progress of the anti-opium campaign in the provinces. It is difficult, he points out, to estimate exactly how much has been done, owing to the lack of any common plan of action. The various reports "reveal a curious mixture of energy and apathy; but... considerable progress is being made, especially in the curtailment of production." Generally speaking, the licensing of shops and smokers is being enforced. In some places refugees for the treatment of those who have succumbed to opium and in several provinces anti-opium bureaux have been established, one of the functions of the latter being to test officials.

Two questions connected with the suppression of opium call Sir A. Hosie's attention, for some attention. First, what can be done in place of the poppy; secondly, how is the revenue hitherto derived from opium to be made good. The solution of the first question, he points out, lies in better railway communications. One of the chief advantages of opium is that it can be more easily carried by men over bad country than other crops. Where and when communication is cheap the farmer will lose little by abandoning its cultivation. The question of revenue is more difficult. Salt, however, which is a Government monopoly, is to be taxed, and a fresh duty on opium is to be levied, as well as the tax on poppy seed, to help to minimize the loss of revenue.

Intimations.

THE DAIRY FARM Co., LIMITED.

Choice Australian
RABBITS
75 cents each
HARES
\$1.50 each.

Hongkong, 17th July, 1909. [130]

PILSENER

"ASAHI"

AND

"SAPPORO"

BEER.

LIGHT AND
REFRESHING
SUMMER
BEVERAGE.

OBTAINABLE AT—

Messrs. CALDBECK MCGREGOR & Co.

"H. PRICK & Co.

"A. S. WATSON & CO., LTD.

"VICTORIA DISPENSARY.

"WATKINS, LTD.

"FRENCH STORE.

"KOWLOON DISPENSARY.

AND

EVERYWHERE.

Shipping—Steamers.

CANADIAN PACIFIC RAILWAY CO.'S

Royal Mail Steamship Line.

"EMPRESS LINE."

Between China, Japan and Europe via Canada and the United States, calling at Hongkong, Shanghai, Nagasaki (through the Inland Sea of Japan) Kobe, Yokohama, Victoria and Vancouver B.C.

The only Line that maintains a Regular Schedule Service of 21 DAYS YOKOHAMA TO VANCOUVER. 21 DAYS HONGKONG TO VANCOUVER. SAVING 5 TO 7 DAYS' OCEAN TRAVEL.

Proposed Sailings from Hongkong and Quebec, (Subject to alteration). Connecting with Royal Mail Atlantic Steamers.

From Hongkong,	From Quebec.
"EMPRESS OF INDIA" SATURDAY, JULY 24TH.	"ALLAN LINE" FRIDAY, AUG. 20TH.
"EMPRESS OF JAPAN" SATURDAY, AUG. 14TH.	"EMPRESS OF BRITAIN" FRIDAY, SEPT. 10TH.
"EMPRESS OF CHINA" SATURDAY, SEPT. 4TH.	"ALLAN LINE" FRIDAY, OCT. 1ST.
"MONTEAGLE" SATURDAY, SEPT. 18TH.	

Each Trans-Pacific "Empress" connects a Vancouver with a Special Mail Express Train and at Quebec with Atlantic Mail Steamer as shown above. The "Empress of Britain" and "Empress of Japan" are magnificent vessels of 14,500 tons, Speed 20 Knots, and are regarded as second to none on the Atlantic. The "Empress" Steamers on the Pacific and on the Atlantic are equipped with the Marconi wireless apparatus.

Passengers booked to all the principal ports in Canada, the United States and Europe, also around the World. HONGKONG TO LONDON, 1st Class, via Canadian Atlantic Port or New York (including Meals and Berth in Sleeping Car, while crossing the American Continent by Canadian Pacific direct line).

Passengers for Europe have the option of going forward by any Trans-Atlantic Line either from Canadian Ports or from New York or Boston.

SPECIAL THROUGH RATES (First Class only) are granted to Missionaries, Members of the Naval, Military, Diplomatic and Civil Services of China and Japan Governments. Through Passengers are allowed Stop over privileges at the various points of interest en route.

R.M.S. "MONTEAGLE" carries only "One Class" of Saloon Passengers (termed Intermediate) the accommodation and commissariat being excellent in every way. HONGKONG TO LONDON. Intermediate on Steamers and 1st Class on Canadian and American Railways.

Via Canadian Atlantic Port 43. Via New York 45. For further information, Maps, Guide Books, Rates of Passage and Freight, apply to—

W. W. GRADY, J. G. G. General Traffic A. G. Corner Pender Street and Praya (opposite Blake Pier).

INDO-CHINA STEAM NAVIGATION CO., LD.

PROJECTED SAILINGS FROM HONGKONG—SUBJECT TO ALTERATION.

For	Steamship	On
S'PORE, SAMARANG & SOERABAYA	"CHONGSHING"	SATURDAY, 24th July, 2 P.M.
TIENSIN via SWATOW, WEI-HAIWEI & CHEFOO	"CHONGSHING"	SUNDAY, 25th July, Daylight.
SANDAKAN, YOKOHAMA, KOBE & MOJI	"MAUSANG"	TUESDAY, 27th July, Noon.
MANILA	"KUTSANG"	FRIDAY, 30th July, Noon.
S'PORE, PENANG & CALCUTTA	"YUENSANG"	FRIDAY, 30th July, 4 P.M.
CHINWANTAO via WEI-HAIWEI & CHEFOO	"NAMSANG"	TUESDAY, 3rd Aug., Noon.
MANILA	"LOONGSANG"	FRIDAY, 6th Aug., 4 P.M.

RETURN TOURS TO JAPAN (Occupying 24 Days). The steamers "Kutang" and "Loong" leave about every 3 weeks for Shanghai and Yokohama returning via Kobe (Inland Sea) and Moji to Hongkong, providing a stay of 5 to 6 days in Japan if passengers leave the steamer at Yokohama and rejoin at Kobe.

These vessels have all modern improvements and are fitted throughout with Electric Light. A daily qualified surgeon is also carried.

* Steamers have superior accommodation for First-class Passengers, and are fitted throughout with Electric Light.

Taking Cargo on through Bills of Lading to Kaitum, Lahad, Datu, Simporna, Tawau, Usukan, Jesselton and Labuan.

* For Freight or Passage, apply to JARDINE MATHESON & CO., LD., General Managers.

Telephone No. 61. Hongkong, 23rd July, 1900.

CHINA NAVIGATION CO., LTD.

SAILINGS SUBJECT TO ALTERATION.

For	Steamship	To	On
HOIHOW, PAKHOI & HAIPHONG	"SINGAN"	24th	9 A.M.
HAIPHONG	"LUOHOW"	24th	10 A.M.
CEBU & ILOILO	"KANSU"	24th	4 P.M.
AMOI & SHANGHAI	"YOHOW"	24th	"
SHANGHAI	"CHENAY"	25th	Daylight.
TSINGTAI, CHEFOO & NEWCHWANG	"KWEIYANG"	25th	"
MANILA	"TAIYING"	27th	3 P.M.
WEI-HAIWEI, CHEFOO & TIENSIN	"HUIHOW"	28th	4 P.M.
SHANGHAI	"ANHUI"	30th	"
SHANGHAI	"LINAN"	31st	Daylight.
MANILA	"TEAN"	3rd	3 P.M.
SHANGHAI	"CHINHUA"	5th	4 P.M.
MANILA, ZAMBOANGA and USUAL AUSTRALIAN PORTS	"CHANGSHA"	19th	4 P.M.

Reduced Saloon Fares, single and return, to Manila and Australian Ports. DIRECT SAILING TO WEST RIVER, Twice Weekly.

S.S. "LINTAN" and S.S. "SANDU".

AUSTRALIAN STEAMERS have superior accommodation with Electric Light throughout and Electric Fans in State-rooms. A daily qualified Doctor is carried. REDUCED FARES. Cargo booked through for all Australian, New Zealand and Tasmanian Ports.

MANILA TWIN-SCREW STEAMERS and TIENSIN STEAMERS have superior accommodation with Electric Light throughout and Electric Fans in State-rooms and Dining Saloon.

FAST SCHEDULE TWIN-SCREW STEAMERS (Anhui, Chonan, Linan, Chinsue) with excellent passenger accommodation, Electric Light throughout and Electric Fans in the State-rooms and Dining Saloon, leave Hongkong for Shanghai direct every Thursday and Sunday, taking cargo on through Bills of Lading to all Yangtze and Northern China Ports.

N.B.—These steamers land passengers in Shanghai avoiding the inconvenience of transshipment at Woosung.

Fares including wines:—\$45 single, \$80 return.

* For Freight or Passage, apply to BUTTERFIELD & SWIRE, AGENTS.

Telephone No. 16. Hongkong, 23rd July, 1900.

HONGKONG—MANILA.

CHINA AND MANILA STEAMSHIP COMPANY, LIMITED.

Steamship	Tons	Captain	For	Sailing Dates
KUBI	2540	R. W. Almond	MANILA	SATURDAY, 24th July, at Noon.
CAPIKO	2540	R. Rodger	"	SATURDAY, 31st July, at Noon.

* For Freight or Passage, apply to SHEWAN TOMES & CO., GENERAL MANAGERS.

Telephone No. 17. Hongkong, 23rd July, 1900.

Shipping—Steamers.

SOUTH AMERICAN LINE.

REGULAR STEAMSHIP SERVICE FOR CALLAO, IQUIQUE, VALPARAISO, Etc., via MOJI, KOBE, YOKOHAMA, HONOLULU, MANZANILLO and SALINA CRUZ (Mexico).

S.S. AMERICA MARU 5,000 tons gross Sail 30th Aug., 1900, at Noon.
S.S. HONGKONG MARU 6,000 " " 26th Oct., 1900, at Noon.
S.S. MANSU MARU 5,000 " " 10th Dec., 1900, at Noon.

For particulars, apply to

K. MATSUDA,

Manager.

TOYO KISEN KAISHA, Yokohama Building.

Hongkong, 28th June, 1900.

OSAKA SHOSEN KAISHA.

REGULAR SERVICES, PROPOSED SAILINGS FROM HONGKONG.

(Subject to Alteration.)

TRANS-PACIFIC SERVICE.

Connecting at TACOMA with

THE CHICAGO, MILWAUKEE AND PUGET SOUND RAILWAY,

AND

THE CHICAGO, MILWAUKEE AND ST. PAUL RAILWAY.

(The only direct train service, without transshipment, also shortest and fastest route from the Pacific Coast to CHICAGO). Taking Cargo on through Bills of Lading to all Overland Common Points in the U.S.A. and Canada, also to the principal Ports in Mexico, Central and South America.

For	Steamers	Tons	Leaves
TACOMA via KEELUNG, SHANGHAI, MOJI, KOBE, SHIMIDZU AND YOKO.	"FITZPATRICK" Capt. E. R. Hutchinson	4,416	SATURDAY, 31st July, at Daylight.
Do.	"SEATTLE MARU" Capt.	6,378	SATURDAY, 28th Aug.

The Co.'s newly built steamers have fair speed. Superior accommodation for steerage passengers situated AMIDSHIP. A limited number of Cabin passengers carried at low rates. Best adapted rooms for carrying Silk, Treasure and Parcels. Special attention given towards Express connection.

HONGKONG, SOUTH CHINA COAST PORTS & FORMOSA SERVICE.

Taking Cargo on through Bills of Lading to all Yangtze River and North China Ports, by the steamers to Shanghai.

For	Steamers	Leaves
SWATOW, AMOI & TAMSUI	"DAIJIN MARU" Capt. Y. Kaburaki	SUNDAY, 25th July, at 10 A.M.
SHANGHAI via SWATOW, AMOI and FOCHOW	"CHOSHUN MARU" Capt. T. Sotaga	TUESDAY, 27th July, at 10 A.M.

Fair speed. Superior passenger accommodation. Electric light throughout. First class cuisine.

The newly built steamers: "CHOJUN MARU" and "BUJUN MARU"—First class Cabins AMIDSHIP.

For information of Freight, Passages, Sailings, etc., apply at the Co.'s Local Branch Office at Second Floor, No. 1, Queen's Buildings.

Hongkong, 23rd July, 1900.

NIPPON YUSEN KAISHA.

(THE JAPAN MAIL STEAMSHIP CO.)

PROJECTED SAILINGS FROM HONGKONG—SUBJECT TO ALTERATION.

DESTINATIONS.	STEAMERS.	SAILING DATES.
MARSEILLES, LONDON AND ANTWERP via SINGAPORE, PENANG, COLOMBO AND PORT SAID	"SANUKI MARU" Capt. K. Homma	WEDNESDAY, 4th Aug., at Daylight.
VICTORIA, B.C. & SEATTLE via KEELUNG, SHANGHAI, MOJI, KOBE, YOKOHAMA, SHIMIDZU AND YOKOHAMA	"AWA MARU" Capt. A. Keith	WEDNESDAY, 18th Aug., at Daylight.
SYDNEY AND MELBOURNE via MANILA, THURSDAY ISLAND, TOWNSVILLE AND BRISBANE	"KAGA MARU" Capt. M. Hagino	TUESDAY, 17th Aug., at 4 P.M.
HANGHAI, MOJI AND KOBE	"SHINANO MARU" Capt. K. Kawara	TUESDAY, 14th Sept., at 4 P.M.
NAGASAKI, KOBE and YOKOHAMA	"YAWATA MARU" Capt. T. Hekino	FRIDAY, 6th Aug., at Noon.
NAGASAKI, MOJI, KOBE and YOKOHAMA	"NIKKO MARU" Capt. M. Yagi	FRIDAY, 3rd Sept., at Noon.
BOMBAY, via SINGAPORE AND COLOMBO	"MOVORI MARU" Capt. J. C. Richards	WEDNESDAY, 28th July.
	"NIKKO MARU" Capt. M. Yagi	WEDNESDAY, 4th Aug., at Noon.
	"ATSUTA MARU" Capt. Wm. Thompson	FRIDAY, 30th July, at 5 P.M.
	"CEYLON MARU" Capt. Fred. Pyne	MONDAY, 26th July.

† Cargo only.

§ Fitted with new System of wireless telegraphy.

EXTRA PASSENGER SERVICE NEW STEAMERS—EUROPEAN LINE.

FOR GENOA, MARSEILLES, LONDON AND ANTWERP, via SINGAPORE, COLOMBO, SUEZ AND PORT SAID.

THE Company's Newly Built 9,000-Tons Passenger Steamers will be despatched from Hongkong as follows:—

Kamo Maru	(Capt. F. L. Sommer)	About Friday, 30th July.
Mishima Maru	(Capt. A. E. Moses)	About Wednesday, 25th August.
Atsuta Maru	(Capt. W. Thompson)	About Wednesday, 22nd September.
Miyasaki Maru	(Capt. W. Bainbridge)	About Wednesday, 20th October.

CHEAPEST PASSAGE RATES TO EUROPE AND AROUND THE WORLD.

CHEAPEST ROUND TRIPS

BETWEEN HONGKONG and JAPAN PORTS.

COMMENCING 1ST JUNE, ENDING 31ST AUGUST, 1900.

Special Excursion Tickets (1st & 2nd class) available for 4 months.

	YOKOHAMA RETURN.	KOBE RETURN.	MOJI RETURN.	NAGASAKI RETURN.
1st Class	\$120	\$110	\$100	\$90
2nd	\$80	\$70	\$60	\$50

Option of rail between calling ports in Japan.

For further particulars, apply to

T. KUSUMOTO,

Manager.

(117-118)

Shipping—Steamers.

THE PENINSULAR AND ORIENTAL STEAM NAVIGATION COMPANY.

STEAM FOR STRAITS, CEYLON, AUSTRALIA, INDIA, ADEN, EGYPT, MEDITERRANEAN PORTS, PLYMOUTH AND LONDON. (Through Bills of Lading issued for BATAVIA, PERSIAN GULF, CONTINENTAL AMERICA and SOUTH AFRICAN PORTS.)

THE Steamship

"DELTA." Captain B. W. H. Snow, carrying His Majesty's Mails, will be despatched from this BOMBAY, &c., TO-MORROW, the 24th July, at Noon, taking Passengers and Cargo for the above Ports in connection with the Company's S.S. "Adriatic," 9,200 tons, from Colombo, Passengers' accommodation in which vessel is secured before departure from Hongkong.

Silk and Valuable, all Cargo for France, and Tea for London (under arrangement) will be transhipped at Colombo into the Mail steamer proceeding direct to Marseilles and London, other Cargo for London, &c., will be conveyed from Bombay by the R.M.S. "Arabia," due in London on 5th September, 1900. Parcels will be received at this Office until 4 P.M. the day before sailing. The Contents and Value of all Packages are required.

For further Particulars, apply to E. A. HURWITT, Superintendent.

Hongkong, 23rd July, 1900.

THE BANK LINE, LIMITED.

Taking Cargo on through Bills of Lading to all Overland Common Points in the United States of America and Canada, and also for the principal ports in Mexico, and Central and South America.

PROPOSED SAILINGS FROM HONGKONG FOR VANCOUVER, B.C., TACOMA & SEATTLE, via MOJI, KOBE AND YOKOHAMA.

Steamer	Tons	Captain	Sailing Date
"Kumorio"	6,232	J. Mathee	28th July
"Lymorio"	4,393	J. Boyd	26th Aug.
"Suzorio"	6,232	S. Shotton	23rd Sept.

* These steamers are specially fitted for the carriage of Asiatic Steamer passengers.

S.S. "Kumorio" calls at Keelung, Shanghai, Moji, Kobe and Yokohama.

PARCEL EXPRESS TO THE UNITED STATES AND CANADA.

For further information, apply to DODWELL & CO., LIMITED, General Agents.

Queen's Buildings. Hongkong, 22nd July, 1900.

THE AMERICAN AND ORIENTAL LINE.

FOR BOSTON AND NEW YORK.

(With liberty to call at the Malabar Coast).

THE Steamship

"WELSH PRINCE" will be despatched for the above Ports on TUESDAY, the 10th August, 1900.

For Freight and Passage, apply to ARNHOLD, KARBURG & Co., Agents.

Hongkong, 30th June, 1900.

"SHIRE" LINE OF STEAMERS, LIMITED.

FOR LONDON AND ANTWERP.

THE Steamship

"SEGURA,"

Captain Bayes, will be despatched as above on or about 24th July.

The attention of passengers is drawn to the excellent accommodation provided by this vessel at cheap rates. She is specially adapted for service in the tropics, being fitted with refrigerating machinery, and electric fans in state-rooms. Doctor and Stewardess are carried. Fare to London £35.

For Freight or Passage, apply to JARDINE, MATHESON & Co., LTD., Agents.

Hongkong, 10th July, 1900.

STEAM TO CANTON.

THE New Twin Screw Steel Steamers

"KWONG TUNG" Capt. H. W. WALKER.

"KWONG SAI" Capt. E. S. CROWE.

Leave Hongkong for Canton at 9 every evening, (Saturday excepted).

Leave Canton for Hongkong at 5.30 every evening, (Sunday excepted).

These fine Steamers, owned by Chinese capitalists and Officer by Europeans, are second to none on the River. Excellent accommodation for eighteen First Class Passengers. The Steamers are lit throughout by Electricity. Electric Fans in State Rooms.

Passage Fare—Single Journey.....\$4.

Meals.....\$1.25 each.

The Company's Wharf is situated in front of the New Western Market, opposite the old Harbour Office.

TURN ON S.S. CO., LD.,

and SHU ON S.S. CO., LD.,

No. 3, Queen's Road West. Hongkong, 24th April, 1900.

Shipping—Steamers.

FOR SINGAPORE, PENANG AND CALCUTTA.

Taking Cargo on through Bills of Lading to Rangoon, Madras and Mauritius.

THE Steamship

"CATHERINE APCAR."

Captain G. F. Hudson, will be despatched for above Ports on TUESDAY, the 27th instant, at Noon.

For Freight or Passage, apply to DAVID SASSOON & Co., LIMITED, Agents.

Hongkong, 22nd July, 1900.

"INDRA" LINE, LIMITED.

FOR NEW YORK VIA SUEZ CANAL.

THE Steamship

"INDRAWADI."

Captain W. Gray Williams, will be despatched as above about 21st August.

For Freight, apply to JARDINE, MATHESON & Co., LD., Agents.

Hongkong, 21st July, 1900.

REGULAR STEAMSHIP SERVICE TO NEW YORK.

VIA PORTS AND SUEZ CANAL.

(With Liberty to Call at Malabar Coast.)

PROPOSED SAILINGS FROM HONGKONG

FOR NEW YORK.

S.S.

For Freight and further information, apply to DODWELL & Co., LIMITED, Agents.

Hongkong, 20th July, 1900.

CHARGEURS REUNIS. (FRENCH STEAMSHIP COMPANY).

REGULAR FREIGHT SERVICE TO

SAN FRANCISCO, MEXICO, PERU, CHILE, RIVER PLATE, BRAZIL.

The steamers of the CHARGEURS REUNIS Co. proceed from YOKOHAMA DIRECT TO SAN FRANCISCO, without any call en route thus affording a fast regular cargo-bus service from China and Japan to San Francisco.

THE Steamship

"

For further particulars apply to MESSAGERIES MARITIMES, Agents at Hongkong.

Hongkong, 21st July, 1900.

Intimations.

O. G. MOOSA,

1 & 8, D'AGUILAR STREET.

NOVELTIES OF THE SEASON.

Trimmed and Untrimmed

HATS, RIBBONS, FLOWERS, FEATHERS, &c., &c.

LACE SCARFS, MOTOR VEILS

IN VARIOUS COLORS.

MOUSQUETEIRE GLOVES

IN WHITE, BLACK & COLORS.

WOOLEN DELAINES, NUNSVELINGS, VOILES, &c., &c.

LADIES' and CHILDREN'S UNDERCLOTHINGS.

Samples on application. Coast

Port orders carefully executed.

Hongkong, 24th September 1900.

Intimations.

D. NOMA,
PROFESSIONAL TATTOOER
AND
THE EXPERT REMOVER OF TATTOO
MARKS.
No. 60, QUEEN'S ROAD, CENTRAL.

PATRONISED by Prince of Wales, then
H. R. H. The Duke of York, and
H. R. H. The Emperor of Russia, and having
4,500 testimonials from all sources.

My 34 years' experience in tattooing is a
guarantee of good work and prompt execution.
My colours are absolutely fast and perfectly
harmless, and produce a charming effect not
attained by any other, as their composition is
only known to me. In tattooing unlike some
species of engravings, care must be taken to
have the work done in a perfect, high toned
manner. In order to take special precaution
against possible dangers, I use fresh materials
daily.

The copying of Portraits with distinct
faintness a specialty.

Hongkong, 22nd July, 1909.

156

GUNS

DIRECT from the manufacturers at lowest
prices. 12 bore Double Breechloaders
from 30s each. Illustrated catalogue of
latest model Shot Guns, Combination Guns,
Sporting Rifles, &c., post free. D. J. MRS &
REYNOLDS, George Street, Manchester, London,
W.C. 2, England.

AN APPEAL.

THE SUPERIORESS OF THE ITALIAN
CONVENT, CAINE ROAD, begs most
respectfully to APPEAL to the Residents of
Hongkong and the Coast Ports, for their kind
patronage and support, and desires to state
that she will be pleased to receive orders for
all kinds of NEEDLE WORK.

Gentlemen's Shirts made to order, and Cuffs
and Collars renewed on old ones.

Ladies and Children's Under-clothing, Children's
Dresses, and all kinds of Embroidery.
Materials can be supplied, if required.

The Superiress will also be most grateful for
any PAPER, or old ENVELOPES to be made
into Books for the Children of the Poor Schools,
who are taught by the Sisters.

157

COMMERCIAL.

TO-DAY'S EXCHANGE

Selling:

London-Bank T.T. 1/8 1/8

Do. demand 1/8 1/8

Do. 4 months' sight 1/9

France-Bank T.T. 1/8 1/8

America-Bank T.T. 1/8 1/8

Germany-Bank T.T. 1/8 1/8

India T.T. 1/8 1/8

Do. demand 1/8 1/8

Shanghai-Bank T.T. 1/8 1/8

Hongkong-Bank T.T. per H.K. 1/8 1/8

Japan-Bank T.T. 1/8 1/8

Do. demand 1/8 1/8

4 months' sight L/O. 1/9 1/8

30 days' sight San Francisco & New York 1/9 1/8

4 months' sight do. 1/9 1/8

30 days' sight Sydney & Melbourne 1/9 1/8

4 months' sight France 1/9 1/8

6 months' sight do. 1/9 1/8

4 months' sight Germany 1/9 1/8

Bar Silver 1/9 1/8

Bank of England rate 1/9 1/8

Sovereign 1/9 1/8

Shipping and Mails

MAILED DUE

Indian (Kutsum) 28th inst.

German (Gosden) 29th inst.

Canadian (Empress of Japan) 5th prox.

The I. C. S. N. Co.'s s.s. Kutsum from Calcutta and the Straits left Singapore for this port yesterday.

The Imperial German Mail s.s. Manila left Manila on 22nd inst. at 4 p.m. and may be expected here on 25th inst. at daylight.

DOCK RETURNS.

HONGKONG AND WHAMPOA DOCKS.

Hailan, 22nd July, 1909, at Kowloon Dock.

Worwaris, 22nd July, 1909, at Kowloon Dock.

Peiho, 22nd July, 1909, at Kowloon Dock.

Batuan, 22nd July, 1909, at Kowloon Dock.

Hailan, 22nd July, 1909, at Kowloon Dock.

Paul Beau, 22nd July, 1909, at Kowloon Dock.

TAIKOO DOCKS.

Hongchow, 22nd July, 1909, at Quarry Bay Docks.

Kwangso, 22nd July, 1909, at Quarry Bay Docks.

Ships Passed The Canal.

18th June-Syria, 22nd June-Banclach.

Oceanic, 22nd June-Banclach, 22nd June-Banclach.

Kintuck, 22nd June-Banclach, 22nd June-Banclach.

19th June-Banclach, 22nd June-Banclach.

20th June-Banclach, 22nd June-Banclach.

21st June-Banclach, 22nd June-Banclach.

22nd June-Banclach, 22nd June-Banclach.

23rd June-Banclach, 22nd June-Banclach.

24th June-Banclach, 22nd June-Banclach.

25th June-Banclach, 22nd June-Banclach.

26th June-Banclach, 22nd June-Banclach.

27th June-Banclach, 22nd June-Banclach.

28th June-Banclach, 22nd June-Banclach.

29th June-Banclach, 22nd June-Banclach.

Shipping.

Arrivals.
Delia, Br. s.s., 4,780, B. W. Snow, 23rd July.
Shanghai 20th June, Mails and Gen.—
P. & O. S. N. Co.
Hongkong, Br. s.s., 2,555, R. S. Bainbridge,
23rd July—Singapore 17th July, Gen.—
Joo Teck Sing.

Halmun, Br. s.s., 6,16, J. W. Evans, 23rd July.
Swatow 22nd July, Gen.—D. L. & Co.
Quarta, Ger. s.s., 1,145, H. Madsen, 23rd July.
Macassar 13th July, Gen.—J. C. J. L.

Kjeld, Nor. s.s., 910, T. Helleir, 23rd July.
Newchwang 13th July, and D. Uley, 16th.
Beans and Beans Oil—Aagaard, Thoresen
& Co.

Mario, Ger. s.s., 1,169, Christiansen, 23rd July.
Mojito 17th July, Coal—L. & Co.

Kashing, Br. s.s., 1,142, H. E. Laver, 23rd July.
Karatun 12th July, Coal—B. & S.

Cheong Shing, Br. s.s., 1,265, V. McClymont
Liddell, 23rd July, Canton 22nd July,
Gen.—J. M. & Co.

Kwaiyang, Br. s.s., 1,244, M. Dawson, 23rd
July, Canton 22nd July, Gen.—B. & S.

Choshun Maru, Jap. s.s., 1,109, T. Suruga, 23rd
July, Swatow 22nd July, Gen.—O. S. K.

Clearances at the Harbour Office.

Pelto, for Yap.

Sofia Maru, for Swatow.

Ejeld, for Canton.

Singon, for Hailan.

Hailan, for Hailan.

Lucknow, for Hailan.

Delia, for Singapore.

Hatching, for Swatow.

Fri, for Saigon.

Chenau, for Shanghai.

Departures

July 23.

Sofia Maru, for Swatow.

Ejeld, for Canton.

Hatching, for Coast Ports.

Clam, for Balik Papan.

Chinhuu, for Shanghai.

Inaba Maru, for Japan.

Passengers arrived.

Per Halmun, from Swatow—110 Chinese.

Per Hongkong, from Singapore—1,607 Chinese.

Per Delia, from Shanghai for Hongkong—

Messrs. A. B. Spurray, C. W. Kirby, A. F.

Courer, W. Wagner, B. Pilot, Liedholm,

Madame Galernat, and Mr. W. E. Eberstein.

For Singapore—Mr. J. A. Graff. For London

—Mr. F. McClymont. From Yokohama—Mr.

and Mrs. F. Lewis.

Passengers departed.

Per Inaba Maru, for Japan—Capt. and Mrs.

Seymour, Miss Richards, Capt. and Mrs. Finch,

Lieut. Henriques, Capt. T. Shinoh, Messrs.

Takanashi, K. Matsukawa, Takarazu, B. Kato,

K. Murata, Yoshida, Hiyoshi, H. Arai, Gebi-

mal, Ramadas, Dharmdas, Ramondas, Inaba

and J. Gill.

Shipping Reports.

Str. Quarta, from Macassar—Fine weather

throughout.

Str. Halmun, from Swatow—Moderate N.E.

breaze and fine.

Str. Hongkong, from Singapore—Moderate

S.W. monsoon to Lat. 14° Thence light E'y

winds, slight sea.

VESSELS IN PORT.

STAMERS.

Benvorlich, Br. s.s., 2,64, D. T. Calley, 18th

July, Moji 11th July, Coal—J. M. & Co.

Bourbon, Fr. s.s., 998, Le Bail, 9th July, &

Saigon 5th July, Rice—Man Fat.

Carl Diedrichsen, Ger. s.s., 774, J. Kayser,

20th July, Haiphong and Hailan 19th

July, Gen.—J. & Co.

Catherine Apar, Br. s.s., 1,730, G. F. Hudson,

20th July, Calcutta 3rd July, via Penang

and Singapore 15th July, Gen.—D. S. & Co.,

Ld.

China, Am. s.s., 3,186, D. E. Friele, 15th July,

San Francisco 17th June, Honolulu

24th July, Yokohama 7th July, Kobe 8th, Naga-

saki 10th, and Shanghai 13th, Mails and

Gen.—P. M. S. S. Co.

Dalila Maru, Jap. s.s., 899, Y. Kaburaki, 21st

July, Swatow 20th July, Gen.—O. S. K.

Empress of India, Br. s.s., 5,940, E. Beetham,

R.M.R., 15th July, Vancouver 24th July,

and Shanghai 13th July, Mails and Gen.—

C. P. R. Co.

Erroll, Br. s.s., 2,886, L. James, 4th July,

Salina Cruz 24th May, and Moji 28th July,

Coal—D. & Co., Ld.

Fausang, Br. s.s., 1,410, S. Malkin, 17th July,

Moji 11th July, Coal—J. M. & Co.

Fitzpatrick, Br. s.s., 2,837, R. E. Hutchison,

16th July, Moji 10th July, Coal—O. S. K.

Hailan, Fr. s.s., 377, O. A. Hög, 26th June,

Hailan 23rd June, Gen.—A. R. M.

Hailan, 23rd June, Gen.—A. R. M.

Vingchow, Br. s.s., 1,216, W. Fraser, 21st July,
Canton 20th July, Gen.—B. & S.
Yochow, Br. s.s., 1,205, Wavell, 29th June,
Moji 23rd June, Coal—B. & S.

Steamers Expected.

Vessels	From	Agents	Date
Manila	Manila	M. & Co.	July 25
Dortmund	Singapore	H. A. L.	July 25
Perla	Shanghai	S. W. & Co.	July 25
Anhui	Shanghai	B. & S.	July 25
Ceylon Maru	Moji	N. Y. K.	July 26
Minnesota	Japan	N. Y. K.	July 27
Glenavon	Singapore	McG. & Co.	July 27
Kutsang	Singapore	J. M. & Co.	July 27
Kamo Maru	Kobe	N. Y. K.	July 28
Moyori Maru	Singapore	N. Y. K.	July 28
Komsang	Calcutta	J. M. & Co.	July 29
Colombo	Calcutta	J. M. & Co.	July 29
Aldoban	Sydney	G. L. & Co.	Aug. 1
Emp. of Japan	Vancouver	C. P. R. Co.	Aug. 5

HONGKONG TIDE TABLE.

From July 23rd to 29th, 1909.

HIGH WATER. LOW WATER.

Mean Time. Height. Mean Time. Height.

July 23rd. 11.14 a.m. 4.2 m. 10.10 p.m. 4.2 m.

July 24th. 11.14 a.m. 4.2 m. 10.10 p.m. 4.2 m.

July 25th. 11.14 a.m. 4.2 m. 10.10 p.m. 4.2 m.

July 26th. 11.14 a.m. 4.2 m. 10.10 p.m. 4.2 m.

July 27th. 11.14 a.m. 4.2 m. 10.10 p.m. 4.2 m.

July 28th. 11.14 a.m. 4.2 m. 10.10 p.m. 4.2 m.

July 29th. 11.14 a.m. 4.2 m. 10.10 p.m. 4.2 m.

July 30th. 11.14 a.m. 4.2 m. 10.10 p.m. 4.2 m.

August 1st. 11.14 a.m. 4.2 m. 10.10 p.m. 4.2 m.

August 2nd. 11.14 a.m. 4.2 m. 10.10 p.m. 4.2 m.

August 3rd. 11.14 a.m. 4.2 m. 10.10 p.m. 4.2 m.

August 4th. 11.14 a.m. 4.2 m. 10.10 p.m. 4.2 m.

August 5th. 11.14 a.m. 4.2 m. 10.10 p.m. 4.2 m.

August 6th. 11.14 a.m. 4.2 m. 10.10 p.m. 4.2 m.

August 7th. 11.14 a.m. 4.2 m. 10.10 p.m. 4.2 m.

August 8th. 11.14 a.m. 4.2 m. 10.10 p.m. 4.2 m.

August 9th. 11.14 a.m. 4.2 m. 10.10 p.m. 4.2 m.

August 10th. 11.14 a.m. 4.2 m. 10.10 p.m. 4.2 m.

August 11th. 11.14 a.m. 4.2 m. 10.10 p.m. 4.2 m.

August 12th. 11.14 a.m. 4.2 m. 10.10 p.m. 4.2 m.

August 13th. 11.14 a.m. 4.2 m. 10.10 p.m. 4.2 m.

August 14th. 11.14 a.m. 4.2 m. 10.10 p.m. 4.2 m.

August 15th. 11.14 a.m. 4.2 m. 10.10 p.m. 4.2 m.

August 16th. 11.14 a.m. 4.2 m. 10.10 p.m. 4.2 m.

August 17th. 11.14 a.m. 4.2 m. 10.10 p.m. 4.2 m.

August 18th. 11.14 a.m. 4.2 m. 10.10 p.m. 4.2 m.

August 19th. 11.14 a.m. 4.2 m. 10.10 p.m. 4.2 m.

August 20th. 11.14 a.m. 4.2 m. 10.10 p.m. 4.2 m.

August 21st. 11.14 a.m. 4.2 m. 10.10 p.m. 4.2 m.

August 22nd. 11.14 a.m. 4.2 m. 10.10 p.m. 4.2 m.

August 23rd. 11.14 a.m. 4.2 m. 10.10 p.m. 4.2 m.

August 24th. 11.14 a.m. 4.2 m. 10.10 p.m. 4.2 m.

August 25th. 11.14 a.m. 4.2 m. 10.10 p.m. 4.2 m.

August 26th. 11.14 a.m. 4.2 m. 10.10 p.m. 4.2 m.

August 27th. 11.14 a.m. 4.2 m. 10.10 p.m. 4.2 m.

August 28th. 11.14 a.m. 4.2 m. 10.10 p.m. 4.2 m.

* These shares are entitled to half of the profits.....

Printed and Published by JOSE PEDRO BRAGA for the Hongkong Telegraph Company, Limited, at the Printing Office of the Company,
No. 1, (or House No. 15) the Quay, Victoria, Hongkong.

ESTABLISHED IN 1882. CAPITAL £3,000,000.



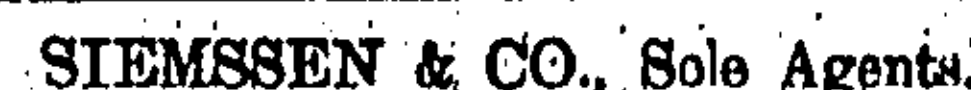
High grade cigars manufactured with the best selected leaf grown in the estates of the Company.

SPECIAL BRANDS

Pigtails, Vegueros Especiales, Regalia A Lopez, Regalia G Pereira, Favoritos A Lopez, Favoritos A Correa, Perfectos Especiales, Exquisitos, Reina Victoria, High Life, Londres Finos, Conchas Finas, and other Current Brands.

RETAILED IN ALL THE LEADING STORES.

BARRETTO & CO.,
AGENTS.

[illegible]

Never before was there anything like it, nor can it have useful properties ever be equalled in all cases of poor blood, impure, or other impurities of the blood from whatever cause arising. No sooner is it imbibed into the system than it permeates and penetrates to the minutest capillaries, overcoming and expelling the virus of disease wherever and in whatsoever form met with; removing all blotches, pimples, acur, scurvy, scrofulous and glandular swellings, discolourations, roughness and unsightly patches, &c. Its effects are almost magical in the treatment of gout, rheumatism, sciatica, lumbago, pangs and swellings of the bowels, jaundice, dropsy, &c. It cures the venereal disease, gonorrhoea, syphilis, scabs, scurvy, and all the symptoms, eczema, lepra, psoriasis, bad legs, &c. It cures the asthma, cough, sore, cold or Derbyshire neck, &c. It cures the scrofulous and quickly removes long-standing bronchitis, asthma, and hacking, straining, rattling cough, &c. It often the precursor of consumption.

CAUTION.--Ask for "VETARZO Brain and Nerve Food," or "VETARZO Blood Medicine," whichever is required, and see that you get them; as unprincipled vendors often try to palm off inferior preparations (usually their own manufacture) for the sake of extra profit. Price in England, 2/6. Every genuine bottle of these medicines bears the British Government Stamp with the words "VETARZO-REMEDIUM," impressed thereon. In white 18702. In red, growing, by direction of His Majesty's Hon. Commissioners. Registered Trade Mark.

COMMON SENSE IN A NUTSHELL.—A new medical work on the causes and most scientific and effective means of curing nervous exhaustion, depression of spirits, want of rest and energy, and all ailments connected with mental observations on marriage and legal directions for removing certain disqualifications that destroy the happiness of wedded life. It also treats on urinary derangements, secondary symptoms, stricture, &c., and no sufferer should fail to procure a copy. Put free in plain envelope on receipt of Postal Order blank from THE VETARIO REMEDIES CO., Gospel Oak, London, or of Agents for above countries. Price 10 shillings Post Free.

Agents for India :—TREACHER AND CO., LTD., BOMBAY, BYCULLA, and POONA.

SHIP-CHANDLERS, SAILMAKERS.

COAL AND PROVISION MERCHANTS, NAVAL CONTRACTORS
AND GENERAL COMMISSION AGENTS.

GROUND FLOOR,
ST. GEORGE'S BUILDING,
HONGKONG,
SOAP AND SODA MANUFACTURERS

SOLE AGENTS FOR
HARTMANN'S RAHTJEN'S GENUINE
COMPOSITION RED HAN

BRAND, HARTMANN'S GREY PAINT
DAIMLER'S PATENT MOTOR
LAUNCHES,
&c., &c., &c.

Sole Agents for
FERGUSON'S SPECIAL OREAM
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CONTENTS.

Births and Deaths.

Leading Articles.—

Yokohama's Jubilee.
News Telegrams to the Orient.
Restrictions Against Hongkong Shipping.
Piano-playing as a Nuisance.
Japanese Insurance.
The Civil Servant's Woes.
Cats as Plague-preventers.
Telegrams.—
Macao's Delimitation.
Pratas Island Question.
Canton Provincial Treasurer.
Prince Shu.
Shanghai v. Hongkong Docks.
Naval Buses.
Naval Appointment.
Viceroy Tuan Fang.
Management of Railways.
Li Tak Shun.
Prince A-hsi.
China's Currency.
Viceroys of Canton.
Discrepancy between Shanghai.
Wholesale Denunciation.
Porcelain Manufacture.
Railway Loans.
Manchuria.
Official Salaries.
China's Sovereign Rights.
France in Yunnan.
Japan in Korea.
Tibet.
The Euzhu.
Luk Chin-lun.
Viceroy Chang Jen-chun.
Yunnan Vicerealty.

Meetings.—

"Shell" Transport and Trading Co., Ltd.
Secret Societies.
Legal Intelligence.—
Smuggling Coolies into Australia.
Fishing Boat Pirated.
Master and Servant.
Manslaughter.
Rice Dealers at Law.

Poll.—

Trial of Alleged Pirates.
Pill Trade-marks.
Trouble in a Barber Shop.
A School-Teacher's Master.

Correspondence.—

State of Kennedy Road.

Miscellaneous Articles and Reports.—

Japanese "at Home."
Ship-building Competition.
Italian Convent.
Malaria in Shanghai.
Hongkong University Scheme.
Japanese Consulate.
The Cemetery By-laws.
China Lights.
Macao's Delimitation.
Villages Flooded.
Presentation to Captain and Mrs. F. A. Brown.
The Smuggling Railway.
Another Prison Escape.
A New Solicitor.
Quarantine Restrictions.
The Old Zofra.
Market Liqueur.
Death of Captain Robson.
Colonial Expansion.
Hongkong Water Polo Shield Competition.
Tai-ko Dockyard.
Canton Electric Light Works.
American Cinematograph Company.
China's Brilliant Prospects.
Canton Harbour Fatalities.
Sir Robert Hart.
Opium in North Borneo.
Volunteer Corps Orders.
Treatment of Dysentery.
A Large Loan.
Chinese Grievances in New Zealand.
Rubber Shares.
Typhoon Warning.
Asiatics on British Ships.
Canton Day by Day.
The Floods.
Collision at Shanghai.
The Cheong Chai Railway.
The Simplicity of Chinese Wants.
The Lanchow Locomotive.
Sudden Death of Captain Roberts.
Opium in China.
Famine and Outrage.
The Shanghai Dock and Engineering Co.
The Chinese Medical Profession.
Upper Yangtze Service.
Coal Mining in North China.
Wireless Telegraphy.
Fish Dealers on Strike.
Mysterious Fishermen.
The Pratas Island Question.
Osaka Shosen Kaisha.
Japan-China S.S. Company.
C. N. S. S. Minamatsu.
The New Order in Korea.
The Japan Refining Company.
Labour Troubles in Japan.
Japanese Syndicate for China.
Dr. Okada on Chinese Ceds.
The Japanese Army.
Count Komura.
A Haunted Bridge.
Chinese Family Life.
Attack on a Lion.
Child Eaten by an Alligator.
Trade in the Straits.
Singapore Police.
A Million and a Half Smuggled Gun-caps.
Agriculture in Malaya.

Commercial.—

Weekly Share Reports.
Exchange.
Local and General.

BIRTHS.

On July 12, 1909, at Shanghai, to Mr. and Mrs. R. W. MacCabe, a daughter (Nora Acheson).
On July 14, 1909, at Shanghai, to Mr. and Mrs. C. Frischman, a daughter.
On July 15, 1909, at Shanghai, to Mr. and Mrs. J. W. Moss, a daughter.
On July 17, 1909, at Shanghai, the wife of B. GILES of a son.
On July 8, 1909, at Weihaiwei, to Mr. and Mrs. A. R. von Stockhausen, a son.
DEATHS.
On July 15, 1909, at Shanghai, Roberto Garcia Marques, aged 33 years.
On May 28, 1909, at Fitchingham, England, Eva A. L., the wife of J. G. Barkley, of 51, Devon Garden, S.W.
On July 17, 1909, at Shanghai, "ROSA," widow of the late Cheo Hoo Lay-kun, of Hongkong and Melbourne.
On July 18, 1909, at Shanghai, ROBERT BUCKLEY, aged 6 years and 11 months.

The Hongkong Telegraph

MAIL SUPPLEMENT.
ISSUED GRATIS TO SUBSCRIBERS.

HONGKONG, FRIDAY, JULY 23, 1909.

YOKOHAMA'S JUBILEE.

(17th July.)

In celebration of the jubilee of Yokohama—since the port was opened to foreign trade—the *Japan Gazette* has published as a supplement a magnificent compilation of the events which have occurred during the last fifty years, besides giving sketches of the notable men and outstanding incidents of the period. Naturally the volume, or magazine, would be full of interest merely on account of the circumstance of what the *Gazette* somewhat pedantically terms "Yokohama's semi-centennial," but it is worth more than a passing glance and will probably be kept by old residents as a souvenir of their early days in the kingdom of the Rising Sun. All sorts and conditions of people have been caught in the editorial drag net and compelled to contribute to the bulky composition, and there is scarcely a subject in which the foreign community is interested that is not mentioned and dealt with at length between the covers of this exceedingly interesting supplement. Having no memories of Yokohama, and having no notion of the place beyond that it is a great Pacific terminal port—a fact which is driven into one's head by every newspaper that turns up—we naturally turned to an article which promised to be of more than a passing interest. It is described as a special interview with Count Okuma, the out-spoken, blunt and caustic veteran who at the age of 71 years is still a force in the councils of the nation and the scourge of evil doers. Speaking of the days of Commodore Perry, whose pluck and the Japanese guns brought forth the memorable remark that "Blood is thicker than water," the Count stated to the representative of our contemporary that the country at that time was rent with disturbance both from without and within. From without came the pressure of Western civilisation; from within was the distracting force of domestic politics. Commodore Perry first came in 1853, then in 1854 and 1856; and he was followed by the conclusion of the Treaty of Five Nations—England, Holland, America, France and Russia. During these six years, 1853-57, Japan was riven with conflicting views—some thought the foreigners should be kept out at all costs and the sanctity of the Emperor and his territory be maintained; some realized that the time had come when the foreigners must be admitted, but were resolved to take the step only on condition that the prestige of the Emperor be preserved. These latter, of course, finally had their way, when the Taio, or Special Emergency Premier, decided to open the country and concluded a treaty to that effect. Of course the people were up in arms against such action but the Taio appears to have been a man of courage for he never faltered but steadfastly adhered to his principle expressed in modern language as the "open door." One remark made by the Count in this connection reads rather curiously. The interviewer writes: "This action of the Taio Baron Ii Kamon-no-Kami, Count Okuma admitted, had been and still was the subject of controversy among his countrymen." Can it be that there is a section of the population of Japan which regrets the day when Japan was opened to foreigners and still longs for the blessed hour when the last of the tribe shall have disappeared? We can scarcely bring ourselves to think so, for why all these Welcome Societies and mayoral invitations which flood most newspaper offices at the opening of each tourist season? Why all those palatial hotels which are primarily intended for foreigners and those handsome booklets and guides describing the beauties and characteristic features of Japan? If there be such a section it must be of infinitesimal size and of no standing whatever, because we hear nothing of it at this short distance from Dai Nippon. Perhaps the Count simply believes that some of the conditions which existed when he was in his youth have not yet passed away or has not taken the trouble to discover the actual facts. As a Samurai he himself as he explicitly states was against the Shogunate who favoured the incoming of foreigners, and it is just possible that the old feeling has not been entirely eradicated from his mind. His opinions were somewhat changed, we are told, by the study of foreign conditions "through the medium of Dutch literature." He remembered that even books in that language were difficult to get and very expensive. Only works on science, medicine, mathematics, and so forth, were obtainable, and these could not be purchased directly, but had to be procured through Government agents, as much as Y.20 or Y.30 being asked for one small volume. But thanks to this study, the Count's views had become rather liberal, and he held that it was quite necessary to open the country to foreigners; that the Shogunate should be entirely destroyed and the Emperor be restored to power. But the Samurai generally, or warlike party, were opposed to such a liberal view, which was approved only by the minority. The treaty was signed, by a coup de main, in 1858 and on the 24th of July, 1859, Yokohama was opened to foreign trade under proper restrictions. The political atmosphere at the time was very stormy, on account of the occasion having arisen for the selection of an heir to the Shogunate. At the time

viewer puts it: "Count Okuma retains a vivid memory of the excitement of those times. Though forbidden, he went secretly to Kyoto on several occasions, the first time in 1861, visiting the courtiers' houses, and thus picking up news and helping to influence public opinion. Of course there were no newspapers, and the suppressed excitement could only find partial vent in secret meetings. Public meetings were forbidden, and even private discussion of exclusion and the status of the Emperor sternly discouraged." Twice Count Okuma was imprisoned for persistent liberalism, in 1865 and again in 1866, so that the old statesman was a bit of a firebrand in his youth as well as in his maturer years. In 1866, he visited Yokohama at the time of the great fire. He remembers as a Samurai, always accustomed to wear two swords, the great effect produced on him by the fact that, in order to travel safely at the time, he had to give up both of them on that visit. He found the country rather more reconciled to the foreign "invasion," but there were constantly recurring evidences of partial dissatisfaction among the people. When Sir Henry Parkes was proceeding to the Court at Kyoto to submit his credentials his attendants were attacked in the streets; some French officers and sailors at Kobe were also assailed on another occasion, though the culprits were duly punished. General Omura introduced, in the 3rd year of Meiji, the foundation of a foreign military system into Japan, and was for that enlightened patriot assassinated, but his memory is now honoured by a statue in Tokyo. So it was down with reformers in those days and against civilisation. The change that has come across the face of the country in half a century is almost incredible and would certainly stun any of those who were prepared to take up their residence in Yokohama on the 1st of July, 1859. As for the Count's opinion of the general effects upon Yokohama of its opening to foreign trade, His Excellency said that, sometimes, things looked at one time with dissatisfaction became satisfactory at another. In the Harrie Treaty, Kanagawa was the name of the port opened, but owing to its proximity to the Tokaido and consequent danger of friction between foreigners and passing trains of Daimyos, the locale of the port was changed to Yokohama. The foreigners, according to the Count, raised the greatest objection to going to Yokohama, and the Government had to use its greatest influence to make Japanese business men go to trade with foreigners. But during forty or fifty years Yokohama has become a prosperous city and, including Kanagawa, has a population amounting to 300,000. With regard to the apprehension that Kobe was forging ahead of Yokohama, the Count said emphatically that in his opinion there was not the slightest reason for Yokohama people entertaining such a feeling. In the first place, the Panama Canal would be opened six or seven years—the American Government said six. When the canal is completed all goods from Europe that now go via Suez will come through Panama to Yokohama, instead of to Kobe. In the second place, the United States and the South American States will make a very great development in a short time. Canada has been making an enormous development just now, and the U.S. with its 80 millions of population will increase its output stupendously. The territories east of the Rockies are already fully populated, but those west of the range are sparsely populated. Therefore American development must be in the west, which means a vast increase in the volume of American trade which must pass through Yokohama. In the third place, looking at the interior condition of Japan, we find the western provinces well developed, but the northern part still undeveloped. As this section is exploited, all its productions for export will find an outlet in Yokohama. In the fourth place, there must be considered the great increase in the population and prosperity of Tokyo. That city is perhaps not destined to become so developed as London, but probably will become the equal of Berlin, and any increase in the prosperity of Tokyo will be directly reflected in an increase in the prosperity of Yokohama. All these four features of Yokohama's future, combined, formed a very strong guarantee of her assured prosperity in the years to come, and the Count took occasion to warn foreigners that they had been blind to these chances, and to advise them (especially, he said, the English merchants) to open their eyes, assume greater activity, bring more capital and invest it more largely in business in the port. The Count said that he was aware that Englishmen have a large amount of surplus capital. It was best for them to invest that capital in business enterprises in Japan. In two years, when the new Treaties are concluded, there will no longer exist any discrimination between Japanese and foreigners as to the right of possessing land and immovable property, mining and so forth. Japan will provide a very good field of investment for foreigners. The only thing to be hoped in connection with the proposed Japanese revision of the Tariff was that the Japanese should not adopt the protective principle, but make their tariff a tariff for revenue only. Then industry and manufacturing in Japan would prosper. "In view of the probable turn of events," Count Okuma insisted, "foreigners should endeavour to take the proper steps to seize a good opportunity, by investing in Yokohama, now and from now, in preparation for rising values in the future." As we have said the "Japan Gazette's" Semi-Centennial, despite its clumsy, wordy, little, is a very markedly interesting production, giving glimpses of early days in the land of the cherry and the chrysanthemum, and it will

appeal to the general resident in the Orient who has not seen Japan quite as much as it is bound to do to the foreign resident of Yokohama.

NEWS TELEGRAMS TO THE ORIENT.

The average newspaper reader in the Far East is a consistent and licensed grumbler in respect to the character of the print which he honours with his patronage. He would have the paper crammed with telegraphic news from London, Berlin, Paris and New York. He would have the news of the world at his dinner-table every evening and if he had his way, he would consent to part with one cent for the service. It is the privilege of readers to grumble, and to show how a newspaper should be run but on the question of telegrams they should occasionally give some thought to the immense cost involved in anything like a half and half service. The subject was discussed at one of the meetings of the Imperial Press Conference and as a Straits contemporary points out the matter is of vital interest to people in the Far East. "You cannot instruct the democracy at a shilling a word" was the trite observation made by Mr. Standley Reed, of Bombay. He was referring to the appeal of Lord Rosebery "that the journalists of India would give some guidance to the democracy," and we conclude from the context that what the great orator had in his mind was the paltry and scrappy character of the information that is sent him about occurrences in that great dependency. To a considerable extent the same observation applies to news from all parts of the Empire. A correspondent for the British press, whether he is located in Hongkong, Singapore, or Bombay, has to weigh every word he sends a score of times, because he knows that the aggregate tax upon the press for cabled messages is so enormous that even the wealthiest journals are incapable of bearing the burden of a really adequate service. When we reverse the direction of the messages, it follows as a matter of course that the burden is still more onerous, because colonial possibilities of circulation are far more restricted, and consequently the income available for the purchase of news is much smaller. To bring out a single day's record of a great cricket match may cost the colonial newspaper the whole year's subscriptions of several of its patrons, for every word costs 55 cents, and to Hongkong 90 cents, and code messages would not be permitted to travel at press rates, even if it were possible to contrive a code flexible enough to cover, in a form simple enough for daily use, the infinite variety of subjects with which a newspaper has to deal. We tend to lose touch with Home sentiment and affairs because the scanty scraps of news available are insufficient to preserve our interest, and few of us, unless compelled by professional necessity, have the energy to supplement what the cables have said by a careful perusal of month-old home papers when the mail comes to hand. That it would make people at home more sympathetic towards the Colonies and India, and the people in India and the Colonies more conscious of the Imperial ties if there were a better interchange of news is a matter which does not, we think, admit of doubt. Speaking to the Imperial Pressmen recently, the Prime Minister gave them no hope that matters would be mended in this respect. The writer of these lines must have felt that he was threshing a well worn subject which distorts every conscientious editor. And yet people will over and over again fling in their face the appearance of a Far Eastern newspaper as compared with the London halfpenny papers. They forget that the *Daily Mail* has an avowed circulation of half a million daily and the *Daily Telegraph* has about the same. Other papers such as the *Morning Leader* guarantee their circulation to be over 250,000. We are confident that there is not a circulation of a quarter of a million papers, daily taking every printed sheet published between Colombo and Yokohama. With regard to the cost of telegrams however, it is probable that when Meconi begins to extend his wings we shall see a revolution in the price, and it is to be hoped that day is not far distant.

RESTRICTIONS AGAINST HONGKONG SHIPPING.

(9th July.)

Shanghai has taken umbrage at the suggestion that the authorities there have become so imbued with the idea that plague is epidemic in Hongkong every year that they have fallen into the habit of passing restrictive quarantine regulations against vessels arriving at the Northern port quite as a matter of course. If we are to accept at its full value the statement of the *North China Daily News*, which has constituted itself the champion of the Settlement, we arrive at the conclusion that not only have the medical and municipal authorities of Shanghai treated Hongkong with unwonted leniency but have actually differentiated in our favour so far as to accord us what may be described as preferential treatment. It is not given to most men to understand the working of the human mind; and we therefore refrain from any attempt to discover by what process of reasoning our contemporary is led to believe that plague in Hongkong is increasing and that therefore the precautions which have been taken at Shanghai to guard against the infection of that port are merely adequate and "less severe than those imposed by other ports." Will it surprise our neighbours in the North to learn from the authority of the Medical Officer of Health for Hongkong that the total number of cases of plague which have been

reported since the beginning of the year has been 126, that nine-tenths of the cases have come from the interior and villages on the mainland, and that the average is not one per diem? Does such a record warrant special precautions being taken against Hongkong at this early stage, when such a thing as an epidemic is not merely a fallacy but a travesty of the facts? As well might Hongkong build up a cordon against Manila, because a few cases of cholera have been reported from the interior of the Philippines and successfully stamped out, although sporadic outbreaks may occasionally be reported from outlying districts which are beyond direct Government control. We do not deny that Shanghai has a perfect right to take such steps as may be deemed necessary to prevent the importation of Hongkong's bugbear, and indeed it is no less in her own interest than in ours that she should maintain the health and purity of the Settlement, for the intercommunication between the two ports is so constant and sustained that in matters hygienic that which affects the one may well affect the other, but what we do suggest is that there should be some neighbourly feeling and sympathy in respect of the afflictions which befall each other. And it should not be the instant desire on the part of either to clap on restrictive regulations before the real conditions can be thoroughly understood. The *North China Daily News* says: "It is difficult to see how great inconvenience and loss are annually endured by Hongkong shipping owing to the quarantine regulations at this port. No irritating restrictions are enforced; one never hears of a ship, perhaps with European passengers on board, being detained for one or two weeks. The vessel may sometimes have to wait an hour or two for the doctor, but the duration of his inspection is short. Should there be any really suspicious case on board the suspect would be removed and everything would be done with a view to obviating any unnecessary delay or inconvenience. The restriction of trade extends to corpses, soil, plants with soil, old rags and the like, and the prohibition in the importation of such freight, while of the greatest importance from a hygienic point of view, can affect but few, financially. Hongkong, it is true, has had to submit to this declaration for many years past and no doubt she is anxious to have it removed, but there is plague in Hongkong and the number of cases is reported to be increasing. The fact that the number of cases is comparatively small may minimize the danger very much, especially in the eyes of Hongkong people; but to us a danger remains. Shanghai is entitled to take adequate precautions, but the suggestion that these restrictions are imposed against Hongkong merely as a matter of habit is entirely without foundation in fact." That is the Shanghai point of view. All that Hongkong asks for is fair play and a fair hearing when the actual conditions prevailing in the Colony are set before our neighbours in the North.

PIANO-PLAYING AS A NUISANCE.

(20th July.)

Many have been the occasions on which residents in certain districts of the Colony have resorted to the medium of the Press to seek comfort from the ear-racking annoyance caused by incessant playing on the piano not always well or high-class music. It would appear that the form of permissible "nuisance" has some limitations placed upon it by law and the question of "reasonable user" must be decided on the merits of each individual case as will be seen from a recent decision in the Llandudno County Court. The case came before Judge Sir G. Sherrington Baker, and it was that of "E. T. Owen v. A. G. Jackson." The plaintiff claimed damages and an injunction to restrain the defendant from playing on the piano so as to cause a nuisance to the plaintiff. The parties lived in two adjoining semi-detached houses of large size in a residential road in the upper part of Llandudno. The defendant played frequently on a grand piano, but never before 10 a.m. or after 10 p.m. The plaintiff's witness stated that the sound coming from the house was excessive and intolerable and that he had over an undue period daily. They said it had at one time been continued for an average of from 5 to 5½ hours daily, but they put in particulars for the period immediately before the service of the summons in the action, showing an average of two hours and nine minutes daily, and a maximum of four hours and five minutes on one occasion. The rector of Llandudno gave evidence that he had heard the piano in the rectory and the church, 200ft. or 300ft. away. A musical instrument dealer called for the plaintiff gave evidence that the piano was a grand piano by Steinways of a rather greater power than the majority of that pattern. He admitted that it was a fine instrument and of a type usual in houses of the same class as the defendant's. The plaintiff's witnesses agreed that the defendant played well and played high-class music. The defendant's witnesses included the occupier of an adjoining house, seven yards distant from the defendant's who said that he could occasionally hear the piano, but that it was not loud or in any way a nuisance. Other witnesses gave evidence that a good amateur must practice several hours daily, and that the playing was very loud or that the piano was a powerful one of its type. The defendant stated that the piano was at the time it was purchased, the smallest grand piano made by Messrs. Steinways. He always played with the piano lid down, and after complaint had been made, he placed the piano on carpet, with felt underneath. In the argument on the case many cases were referred to. Sir G. Sherrington Baker, in giving judgment, said every case of this description must be decided on the special facts of the case. "It was a question of reasonable user. With a three-party wall and larger houses the defendant's use of the piano would have been reasonable. But this was an instrument of powerful tone, and the circumstances of the case were such as to make the defendant's use of it unreasonable. He granted an injunction

JAPANESE INSURANCE.

(21st July.)

There are few more remarkable developments in connection with modern Japan than the rapid growth of the insurance business in the country, says the writer of City Notes in the *Pall Mall Gazette*. It was after the China-Japanese war that insurance began to make such rapid strides, and since 1900 the progress has been almost phenomenal. Nine years ago the amount of the life contracts was about 19½ millions sterling, and the fire contracts 33 millions sterling. The last returns showed that life contracts were over 35 millions sterling and fire contracts no less than 150 millions sterling. These figures do not include the risks by foreign insurance companies in Japan, which, according to the last returns, amounted to nearly 3½ millions in the case of life and 2½ millions in the case of fire. Marine business is a more recent development. Seven years ago the risks were scarcely two millions sterling. The amount has now increased to nearly four times that amount. We have mentioned merely three classes of insurance, but other forms of insurance have made headway, though to nothing like the same extent. With such a boom in insurance, there were bound to spring up mushroom concerns whose stability was open to the gravest question, and Japan has had its insurance scandals. But the result has been more effective Government supervision, so that these scandals, though severe loss has been inflicted on policy-holders, have really been a blessing in disguise.

THE CIVIL SERVANT'S WOES.

It is a pleasant and proper duty to record a story which, even if it seems to go against our own arguments, shows that there is some good in the Government system of confiscating everything it can lay its hands on. Years ago the Hongkong Government came to the conclusion that the Widows' and Orphans' Pensions Fund was getting far too rich and succulent and it was decided that by some adroit manoeuvre the Fund should be transferred to General Revenue. It took some considerable time, and an enormous amount of casuistry to fess the accumulated funds into the general treasury, but it was done and the unfortunate civil servants had to smile as if they enjoyed the operation. Considering that at least one half of the C.S. had no hope of ever having any dependants to benefit by their compulsory thriftiness—owing to the fact that it took them anxious days and miserable nights to consider how best to make both ends meet—the hey, presto of the Government was allowed to pass without a murmur. Besides, civil servants are not allowed to murmur even if they would, so the Government was safe in any case. As we have said the long-forgotten Widows' and Orphans' Pensions Fund has become part and parcel of the Colony's revenue, but in Singapore they have not arrived at that stage yet. And that is where we wish in all fairness to show that the Government of Hongkong has gained an argument in favour of its arbitrary action which, probably, it did not contemplate. "It will not be denied that the *Singapore Free Press* is correct when it says: 'It is a generally understood rule that pensions and payments from provident funds should not be alienated, nor allowed to be squandered. The practice is of course based on the principle that they are provisions for old age, made either by the Government or some public body solely, or jointly with the public servant, in order that the servant in his old age, and the family in case of his death shall not become destitute and (in England) chargeable to the State. The Provident Fund of the Municipal Commissioners of Singapore is made up by a deduction of 7½ per cent from salary, to which the Commissioners add a similar sum.' Such is the preliminary statement, the premises so to speak, and now we come to the facts of the case which go to show how much better of a civil servant is in Hongkong as compared with his colleague in Singapore. A sanitary inspector who died in the Straits Settlements recently had at his credit a sum of \$600, which was clearly and rightly intended for the support of himself on retirement and of his family. Unfortunately the deceased became involved in legal proceedings and lost his case. We are informed, says our contemporary, that the money from the Provident Fund has been attached to cover the costs of the will-case, which he lost. This seems to be altogether unreasonable and improper. Government pensions cannot be attached, and neither should this provident fund money, which is badly needed for the widow and children. If by an oversight there is no provision of law to meet the instance an early opportunity should be taken to amend the law. Whatever may be thought of the officer's own contribution being liable for his debts, although being a forced contribution in a sense, the force might be enlarged to protect it after death; there can be no doubt that the money the Municipal Commissioners contributed towards making provision for the officer's widow and family should not be used to pay lawyers' bills. So you see that after all the law is able to override the law in Singapore. We should like to see a firm of solicitors endeavouring to squeeze their fees out of the Hongkong Government, especially in the case of a non-existent fund. Funnier things have happened, of course, but we will give the Government credit for hanging on to what it has got—or taken—whether it has a legal or moral right to it or not."

CATS AS PLAGUE-PREVENTERS.

For some time little has been heard on the subject of cats as a sort of antidote to plague, but in India a vigorous discussion has been taking place and it is quite certain that the inclusion of the felines as rat-destroyers, and therefore plague-preventers, does not meet with general approval. A soldier known as Colonel Buchanan is an enthusiast in the matter of keeping cats to kill off the rodents; another soldier, Captain Glen Lister, advises "caution," and a civilian, who, of course, is not supposed to know anything, ridicules the scheme of cat-keeping from top to bottom. The "Journal of Tropical Medicine and Hygiene" keeps an open mind on the subject, although the Government of Hongkong is perfectly satisfied how matters should run. Our contemporary says that there can be little doubt that, as usual, both disputants are right. Let it be admitted that cats are invaluable for the work of keeping down the number of rats. All practical people who have to face the question admit this and act upon it. Dock companies and grain merchants keep cats in their warehouses as a matter of business; but the fact is that the Indian native is not a practical person, and one can fully see that Government must needs be cautious in the matter. All natives are tender of animal life, and for the Hindu killing is sin, while, as Colonel Buchanan points out, the keeping of cats is regarded as a pious duty by the Mahomedans. It is to be feared, however, that any Governmental action to encourage the keeping of these animals would have the opposite effect to that intended, and I am not sure but that the best policy for the Government would be to make it penal to keep or feed or in any way protect a cat; for, in the matter of plague prevention, the attitude of the native is simply that "he is agin' the Government." Years ago cats were officially maintained in Her Majesty's dockyards, and the items for their retaining (see of a few laps of milk per diem regularly appeared in the Estimates. A Liberal Government, however, coming into power, this terrible extravagance was noticed and put a stop to, with the result that thousands of pounds worth of damage was done to sails, ropes, and other stores gnawed by the unchecked rats to obtain materials for their nests. The value of cats in keeping down rats is undoubted, but it is difficult to see what Government can do in the matter, unless it starts a cat-breeding establishment, and simply lets the animals loose. Nor is there much hope from disseminating information on the subject, for very few natives can read at all, and those who do mistrust anything the European tries to teach him. There is nothing in that one way or the other to show how the wind blows in tropical surgical circles. A slap at the Government—which is somewhat unexpected from a paper which boasts an Aberdonian like Sir Patrick Manson on the advisory committee—and a suggestion that the Government "can do nothing in the matter" are the only two ideas submitted. So far we have not seen our cat incubator in Hongkong but, doubtless, despite the strained state of our finances we shall have the pleasure of seeing that as well as many other things which we can well afford to do without. We are only waiting the time when the Government will propose the introduction of mongooses to clear away the offending rats. Then Hongkong will become something like Jamaica where a similar experiment was tried, with disastrous results, some years ago. The rats there have gone, it is true, but the interveners have proved to be much worse than the enemy they tackled, just as the rabbits transplanted to Australia have proved a curse to the country.

Telegrams.

"HONGKONG TELEGRAPH" SERVICE.

MACAO'S DELIMITATION

KO YU-HIM'S DILEMMA.

[By courtesy of the "Sheung Po"]

Peking, 18th July.

In an audience with the Grand Council the Prince Regent expressed it as his opinion that the question of the delimitation of the boundaries of Macao is one of very great importance.

If H.E. Ko Yu-him, the special Chinese Commissioner, should succeed in bringing the negotiations to a successful issue he will be adequately rewarded, otherwise condign punishment will be meted out to him.

PRATA'S ISLAND QUESTION.

INSTRUCTIONS TO CANTON VICEROY.

[By courtesy of the "Sheung Po"]

Peking, 18th July.

Having regard to the fact that the Pratas Island question has not yet reached a settlement, the Prince Regent has given instructions to the Viceroy of Canton to exercise every caution in dealing with the matter lest cause be given to arouse the people's indignation.

CANTON PROVINCIAL TREASURER.

A CAPABLE OFFICIAL.

[By courtesy of the "Sheung Po"]

Peking, 18th July.

The Canton Provincial Treasurer (the Viceroy of Canton) of the Liang

Kwang Provinces) is recognised to be a very capable official, especially in regard to financial matters.

The Prince Regent has signalled him out for preferment at an early date.

PRINCE SHU.

TO INQUIRE INTO NAVAL REFORM.

[By courtesy of the "Sheung Po"]

Peking, 16th July.

Prince Shu will soon be relieved of his present duties in order to conduct investigations into the question of naval reorganisation.

His post as president of the Ministry of the Interior will be taken by Prince Chen on his return from Japan.

SHANGHAI v. HONGKONG DOCKS.

REPAIRS TO U.S.T. "WARREN."

AWARD OF CONTRACT.

[From Our Own Correspondent.]

Manila, 17th July,

4.15 p.m.

The Shanghai Dock and Engineering Co., Ltd., has been awarded the contract for repairing the U.S. Transport Warren.

The above telegram was received too late on Saturday for the same evening's issue.

The Manila contract elicited considerable competition between the China Dock Companies and the Tanjong Pagar Dock Board in Singapore. On the 13th inst. our Manila correspondent mailed details of the five proposals that had been received by the Chief Quarter-master's Department and which are as follows:

Shanghai Dock and Engineering Co., Ltd., \$59,740 (gold); completion 12 weeks after delivery of the Warren at their docks.

New Engineering and Shipbuilding Works (Shanghai), \$59,481 (gold); completion 5 months after delivery of vessel at Shanghai.

Taikoo Dockyard and Engineering Co., of Hongkong, Ltd., \$59,184 (gold); completion eight months. This firm was represented locally by Messrs. C. B. Wolf & Sons.

Hongkong and Whampoa Dock Co., Ltd., represented by Messrs. Findlay & Co., \$58,356 (gold); completion nine weeks.

Tanjong Pagar Dock Board of Singapore \$52,500 (gold); completion six months.

NAVAL BASES.

A TOUR OF INSPECTION.

[By courtesy of the "Sheung Po"]

Peking, 18th July.

Admiral Sah will leave Peking on a tour of inspection of the naval bases. The first Province he will proceed to is Canton.

NAVAL APPOINTMENT.

PRINCE SHU DECLINES.

[By courtesy of the "Sheung Po"]

Peking, 18th July.

The Prince Regent has appointed Prince Shu to assume charge of the Navy, but Prince Shu has declined the appointment, which has to be given to some other official.

VICEROY TUAN FANG.

HIS IMPEACHMENT.

[By courtesy of the "Sheung Po"]

Peking, 18th July.

In a recent telegram it was stated that Censor Wu Shi-king preferred twelve charges against Viceroy Tuan Fang.

It has now been ascertained that the allegations amount to forty-eight in number.

The memorial has been shelved. Later.

H.E. Tieh Liang, president of the Ministry of War, has personally denounced Tuan Fang in very strong terms.

DEPARTURE FROM SHANGHAI.

Shanghai, 18th July.

Viceroy Tuan Fang left on the 17th inst. by the cruiser *Hoi-keo*.

MANAGEMENT OF RAILWAYS.

APPOINTMENT OF DIRECTORS.

[By courtesy of the "Sheung Po"]

Peking, 18th July.

The Ministry of Posts and Communications has submitted a memorial to the effect that all railways managed by the people shall be protected by the local authorities; but the appointment of directors and assistant directors shall be subject to the approval of Government officials.

LI TAK SHUN.

PROPERTY SEIZED.

[By courtesy of the "Sheung Po"]

Peking, 18th July.

The Treasurer, Provincial Judge, and Salt Commissioner of Chihli held a joint investigation into the alleged misconduct of Li Tak-shun and having obtained proofs of Li

Tak-shun's guilt, they have ordered his property to be seized and sealed up.

PRINCE CHEN.

ARRIVAL AT TIENTSIN.

[By courtesy of the "Sheung Po"]

Peking, 18th July.

Prince Chen arrived at Tientsin on the 17th inst. en route for Peking.

MANCHURIA.

VICEROY REFUSED FINANCIAL ASSISTANCE.

[By courtesy of the "Sheung Po"]

Peking, 19th July.

H.E. Sik Liang, Viceroy of the Three Eastern Provinces, has applied to the Waiwupu for a sum of five million dollars with which to open a Bank for the territory.

The scheme is considered advisable in view of the existing financial stringency.

The Ministry of Finance has refused the application.

PRINCE CHEN.

RETURN TO PEKING.

[By courtesy of the "Sheung Po"]

Peking, 19th July.

Prince Chen has returned from Japan.

The Grand Councilors propose to recommend him for appointment as President of the Ministry of Agriculture, Commerce and Industries.

CHINA'S CURRENCY

FINANCE MINISTER IN CONFERENCE.

[By courtesy of the "Sheung Po"]

Peking, 19th July.

Duke Tsai, president of the Ministry of Finance, seeing the chaotic condition of the currency, has had a conference with Tang Shao-yi with a view of devising the best means for securing uniformity in the currency of the Empire.

VICEROY TUAN FANG.

EXPECTED IN SHANGHAI.

[By courtesy of the "Sheung Po"]

Shanghai, 19th July.

H.E. Viceroy Tuan Fang has arrived at Chinkiang by the cruiser *Hoi-keo*, and is expected at Shanghai on the 20th inst.

VICEROYS OF CANTON.

MEETING AT NANKING.

[By courtesy of the "Sheung Po"]

Shanghai, 20th July.

H.E. Yuan Shu-fun, Viceroy-designate of Canton; has decided to leave for Shanghai on the 20th inst. en route for Nanking where he will hold a conference with Viceroy Chang Jen-chun.

It is most likely that Viceroy Yuan will start for Canton at the beginning of the 7th moon.

UNIVERSITY FOR SHANGHAI.

TUAN FANG'S SCHEME.

[By courtesy of the "Sheung Po"]

Peking, 20th July.

Viceroy Tuan Fang has memorialized for permission to establish a University in Shanghai.

WHOLESALE DENUNCIATION.

MEMORIAL SHELVED.

[By courtesy of the "Sheung Po"]

Peking, 20th July.

The Censors have submitted a memorial denouncing various Viceroys and Governors, proteges of Prince Ching.

Upon becoming acquainted with the action of the Censors, Prince Ching pleaded for permission to retire; but the Prince Regent has persuaded him to desist from carrying out his intention.

PORCELAIN MANUFACTURE.

ADMITTED DUTY FREE.

[By courtesy of the "Sheung Po"]

Peking, 20th July.

The Superintendent of Customs has issued instructions to all the Provinces not to levy duty on Kiangi porcelain ware.

These articles of manufacture pay half duty on being exported from Kiangi and are thereafter exempt from duty.

RAILWAY LOANS.

AMERICAN REPRESENTATION.

[By courtesy of the "Sheung Po"]

Peking, 20th July.

The U.S. Minister has informed the Waiwupu that, as so many countries are desirous of participating in the Canton-Hankow Railway loans, it will be impossible for China to arrange matters satisfactorily.

The Minister will not take umbrage at America not securing a share in the loans; but suggests the advisability of China, resorting to the money market in the States for the loans that may be required for the construction of the Pin-lok and Lok-tung Railways.

The Waiwupu endeavoured not to discuss the matter, but the U.S. representative pressed his suggestion.

MANCHURIA.

FORMATION OF NAVAL SQUADRON.

[By courtesy of the "Sheung Po"]

Peking, 20th July.

The Ministry of War has telegraphed to Viceroy Sik Liang of the Three Eastern Provinces instructing him to form a squadron to work in conjunction with the Northern Squadron.

OFFICIAL SALARIES

PAY OF VICEROYS AND GOVERNORS.

[By courtesy of the "Sheung Po"]

Peking, 21st July.

The Grand Council has fixed the salaries of Viceroys and Governors at Tls. 10,000 and Tls. 8,000 per month, respectively.

CHINA'S SOVEREIGN RIGHTS.

NAVIGATION PRIVILEGES.

[By courtesy of the "Sheung Po"]

Peking, 21st July.

The Prince Regent regards the loss of the right of running steamers as of greater importance than the loss of railway privileges. His Highness has accordingly given instructions to the Grand Council to remedy matters.

FRANCE IN YUNNAN.

QUESTION OF RAILWAY GUARDS.

[By courtesy of the "Sheung Po"]

Peking, 21st July.

The Waiwupu has addressed a communication to the French Minister asking that the soldiers stationed at Yunnan to guard the railway might be withdrawn and stating that China would herself provide railway guards.

The French Minister has not yet acceded to the representations of the Foreign Ministry.

RAILWAY LOANS.

RUSSIAN DEMAND.

[By courtesy of the "Sheung Po"]

Peking, 21st July.

The Russian Minister has made representations to the effect that Russia be allowed to participate in the loans for the Canton-Hankow and Hankow-Szechuan Railway loans owing to the demand of various other Powers to have a share in the loans and with which China is unable to comply.

Grand Councilor Chang Chih-tung proposes to allow the matter to remain in abeyance.

JAPAN IN KOREA.

PRINCE CHEN'S FAVOURABLE REPORT.

[By courtesy of the "Sheung Po"]

Peking, 21st July.

On the 20th inst. at an audience with the Prince Regent, Prince Chen referred to the satisfactory manner in which Korea has been governed by Japan.

His Imperial Highness appeared to be much affected by the remark.

TIBET.

POLICE REORGANISATION.

[By courtesy of the "Sheung Po"]

Peking, 21st July.

A memorial has been received from Wen Tsung-yao and Luen-yu, Ambans at Tibet, reporting the formulation of a scheme for the establishment of a police force in Tibet and stating that the British Resident was desirous of co-operating in the project.

The British offer has been declined.

CHINA'S SOVEREIGN RIGHTS.

THE REGENT'S INSTRUCTIONS.

[By courtesy of the "Sheung Po"]

Peking, 22nd July.

The Prince Regent has directed Liang Tun-yao, President of the Waiwupu, that, in conducting negotiations with foreigners, he should exercise caution lest China's sovereign rights be further impaired.

H.E. Liang has replied that this may be possible in future, but not practically at present.

regards any matter concerning which a Treaty had already been concluded.

THE EUNUCHS.

FREE FROM OPIUM HABIT.

[By courtesy of the "Sheung Po"]

Peking, 22nd July.

The Superintendent of the Imperial Household reports that five hundred eunuchs have got rid of the opium habit.

LUK CHIN-LUM.

APPLIES FOR LEAVE.

[By courtesy of the "Sheung Po"]

Peking, 22nd July.

Luk Chin-lum has applied for sick leave. The Prince Regent has deputed an official to inquire after his health.

MANCHURIA.

A MILITARY APPOINTMENT.

[By courtesy of the "Sheung Po"]

Peking, 22nd July.

The Prince Regent proposes to appoint Chan Ohiu-sheng, a Cantonese Governor of Kirin, to be the head of military affairs in the Three Eastern Provinces.

VICEROY CHANG JEN-CHUN.

FORTHCOMING DEPARTURE.

[By courtesy of the "Sheung Po"]

Nanking, 22nd July.

The Acting Governor of Nanking has ordered the C.M.S.N.C.'s s.s. *Hsin Ming* to proceed to Canton to embark the new Viceroy (H.E. Chang Jen-chun) for Nanking.

YUNNAN VICEROYALTY.

DEPARTURE OF H.E. LEI.

[By courtesy of the "Sheung Po"]

Wuhu, 22nd July.

H.E. Lei King-hei, Viceroy-designate of Yunnan, left Wuhu on the 21st inst. for his post.

TYphoon WARNING.

The telegram quoted below have been received at the American Consulate General from the Manila Observatory:—July 17, 5.15 p.m. July 17 3.00, at 5 p.m. Cyclone or typhoon west of Luzon more than 100 miles distant direction unknown.—July 19, 1 p.m. July 19 at noon. Cyclone or typhoon over North China Sea moving W.N.W.

THE JAPAN REFINING COMPANY.

TRAGIC SEQUEL TO A GREAT SCANDAL.

SUICIDE OF THE PRESIDENT.

As briefly reported in our extra yesterday, says the *Japan Chronicle* of the 18th inst., Mr. Sako, late President of the Dai Nippon Sugar Company, committed suicide early on Sunday morning, the 17th instant, at his residence in Tokyo, by shooting himself with a revolver.

It appears that the news of the result of the preliminary examination in connection with the charges against the directors of the company (in addition to the charges of corruption greatly upped Mr. Sako. The papers on Sunday stated that all the accused had been pronounced guilty of fraud and forgery. Mr. Sako, who was one of the accused and had been liberated on bail, on learning of the result of the preliminary examination, must have been seized with sudden despair. A loud report of a revolver was heard and on entering the room the unfortunate man was found lying on the ground bleeding profusely from wounds in the head, and grasping a revolver in his right hand. A doctor was at once sent for and the police were communicated with but before either the doctor or the police arrived the unhappy man had expired.

Since the discovery of the scandal in connection with the company's affairs Mr. Sako repeatedly to his friends that he was ashamed to think that he had failed to discharge his duty and had been unable to prevent such irregularities. These matters had developed into a question of national importance, and had brought the whole country into disgrace before the world. He used to say that he was in no way guilty, and yet he felt that he was regarded as guilty by the Preliminary Court, because he had been ordered to be confined to his house for so long. On Saturday night the eve of the tragedy, he seemed quiet and resigned to his position.

Mr. Sako was born at Izushi, in Hyogo prefecture, and graduated from the College of Agriculture in Tokyo in 1883. He was appointed assistant professor in the Komsa College of Agriculture in the following year and to a similar position in the College of Agriculture in the Tokyo Imperial University in 1888, after which he was sent to Europe for study. Returning the following year he was appointed an Expert official and secretary in the Department of Agriculture and Commerce. In 1899 he obtained the diploma of Nogaki Hakushi (Professor of Agriculture), and was promoted to be Director of the Government Silk Conditioning House, and of the Agricultural Bureau. He resigned the last named post in the government service upon the formation of the Dai Nippon Sugar Refining Company a few years ago, on the recommendation of Baron Shibata, and Baron Sakatani, late Minister of Finance. He leaves a wife and six children—four sons and two daughters—the eldest being a daughter aged 21 and the youngest a boy of 7 years.

Endo Shozo, an employee of the company, who has also been pronounced guilty, is said to have remarked that Mr. Sako knew nothing of the affairs of the company up to July 9th of last year. Tomomura and Akizawa, the managing directors, had everything in their own hands. They were taking ¥2,000 or ¥3,000 of the company's money at a time. On July 9th last he (Endo) forced Mr. Sako, President, to hold a meeting of directors and responsible employees for the reorganization of the management, and compelled the two managing directors to transfer some part of their power to Mr. Sako. Since that date Mr. Sako signed pay orders. Mr. Sako may have signed one or two pay orders during the time the question of the sugar duty reimbursement was attracting the attention of the public, but he knew nothing of the frauds which were being carried on.

Hongkong University Scheme.

WAI-WU-PU'S GIFT OF Tls. 10,000.

FURTHER CHINESE SUBSCRIPTIONS.

In the course of yesterday afternoon, the Private Secretary to H.E. the Governor courteously informed us that the Government was in receipt of a telegram from Sir John Jordan, British Minister at Peking, to the effect that the Waiwupu has donated the handsome subscription of Tls. 10,000 towards the endowment and equipment fund for the proposed Hongkong University. This latest gift from the capital provides abundant proof that H.E. Chang Jen-chun's sympathy towards the project has spread to Peking and that the Chinese Government's interest in Sir Frederick Lugard's scheme to benefit South China continues unabated.

Following are further amounts collected by the Chinese sub-committee:

Already acknowledged.....	\$182,600
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TRIAL OF ALLEGED PIRATES.

RE-HEARING OF THE WEST POINT RAID.

It will be remembered that about a week ago the West Point police, in charge of Inspector Robertson, raided a house in Belcher Street, and arrested seven men—a cook, a coolie, a doctor, a boatman, a schoolmaster, and two tailors—in whose possession was found a large number of arms, to wit, fighting knives, daggers, etc., and pepper, which, as it was alleged, were to be used by the suspects for attacking the crew of a cargo-boat called the *Tai Ping* on that day.

The reader will also recollect that the accused were charged before Mr. F. A. Bureland (first police magistrate) on the following day and being found guilty of having, in their possession certain arms without a permit from the Police, they were each fined \$25, with the option of three months' hard labour.

Soon after the conviction was entered Mr. Crowther Smith, of Messrs. d'Almeida and Smith, applied for the re-hearing of the case in the matter of the boatman. His grounds for applying for a re-trial were that the two men in question knew nothing of the matter, that they were only lodgers in the house, and they had no hand in the affair.

Mr. Hazeland allowed the re-hearing, which was heard at the Magistracy, last Saturday forenoon.

Han Haug, one of the detectives who raided the house, was recalled to the witness-box, and examined by the Court.

His Worship—When you entered this cubicle do I understand from your evidence that all the seven men were there?—Yes, all.

When you first saw the sixth defendant (the boatman) where was he?—In the cubicle, sitting on a bed.

Where was the seventh man (the schoolmaster)?—He was seated on a bed.

You said that the sixth defendant ran into the kitchen when you appeared?—Yes.

Why did he do that?—Because I had to look after the others.

Did you arrest him in the kitchen?—Yes.

And the seventh defendant?—He ran into the next cubicle and hid himself under a bed.

Did you pull him from under the bed?—Yes.

Who paid the rent for the house?—The seventh defendant.

Mr. Smith (cross-examining)—How many of you went to this house?—Three.

The witness said that there is no door leading to the street from the kitchen, and the sixth defendant ran into the kitchen, and hid himself under a bed.

And you didn't find any more weapons?—No.

Detective Choy Tim said that on Sunday last, at 8.30 p.m., he went to No. 27, Belcher Street (ground floor) in company with two other men. When he entered the house he saw, through a crack in the partition, seven men in the first cubicle. Some of them were seated, while others were standing.

Once inside the cubicle the men were searched. The two defendants made no attempt to escape, but were captured by another detective. After searching the men and finding the weapons, he assisted in taking the men to the station.

Mr. Smith—Have you ever seen any of these seven men before?—No.

The witness could not identify the two men who tried to escape. He believed, however, that they were the defendants as there were no other men besides the seven in the house.

The sitting room of the house looked to witness like a school owing to the presence of a number of tables.

Mr. Smith—submitted that the defendants occupied the second and third cubicles, and at the time of the raid the sixth defendant was seated at a table writing. He was learning to write, being taught by the seventh man—the schoolmaster, and it was very unlikely that they were mixed up in this matter. Like all other Chinese they were afraid of authority, and when the police entered they ran in order to get out of the raid.

The evidence of the boatman followed, the gist of which was a total denial of any knowledge of the matter. The defendant said that he had only been in the Colony for about five months and during his stay here he was employed by a man named Mok Hok, who, on being called, said that defendant had been with him for three years.

Mr. Smith, on hearing the contradiction, said that it was no use his going on with the witness.

His Worship—You say that the sixth defendant was in your employ for three years. He says he was only with you for five months. How do you explain that?

Witness—He is lying.

His Worship said he was quite satisfied that the two defendants had nothing to do with the matter and discharged them.

UPPER YANGTZE SERVICE.

THE "NINOSHAN."

To the casual observer it will appear somewhat extraordinary that there is so much enthusiasm shown over the inauguration of the Shanghai-Ningpo service by the *Ningshao*, the new vessel belonging to the Ningpo Shipping Company, which was thrown open to public inspection last Friday, remarks the *N. C. D. News*. On Saturday afternoon a large crowd of Chinese took up positions along the entire length of the Bund and on the different piers and approaches, in expectation of seeing the steamer start on her maiden voyage. Footing had sent its complement, as there must have been several hundred people bent on the same errand, grouped on the opposite shore. The police regulations regarding the admission of Chinese to the river-side walks between the Custom House and the Public Garden, seemed to have been suspended for the time being, as they waited there for two or three hours unmolested and until long after the advertised time of her departure, and then only dispersed with evident reluctance when it was obvious that there had been a postponement.

Opposite such a powerful combination of Chinese are interested in the Ningpo shipping trade, the venture would, on the face of it, appear foredoomed to failure. But it is a tribute to the business acumen of the promoters, that they have had the astuteness to enlist the sympathy and support of the masses, by parcelling out the stock in such a way, as to give even the humblest worker an opportunity of co-operating. It is said that the Ningpo sloopman and coolie await the arrival of the *Ningshao*, with the same degree of expectant interest as their Shanghai confreres display here, and such a consolidation of interests may prove well for the future success of the Company. It is the beginning of a new chapter in the commercial history of Shanghai. Nothing quite so formidable has been attempted before, and the people take a pardonable pride in their ship—the glory of good government.

THE OLD "ZAFIRO."

SOLD FOR JUNK.

A Peking despatch of 17th ult. says:—The historic merchant steamer *Zafiro*, which played an important part in the Spanish-American war, is soon to lose her identity in a junk yard, according to the report here. The vessel is to be sold to the Chicago Junk Company of Seattle, whose offer to pay \$3,500 for the vessel was the only one received in response to advertisements for bids. The *Zafiro* is considered useless as a ship and will probably be broken up for junk. She is a steel, schooner-rigged vessel of 1,200 tons displacement and was built at Aberdeen, Scotland, in 1884. She carries a British register.

When Commodore Dewey was planning to proceed against Manila to capture or destroy the Spanish fleet there, he was in dire need of coal. The only fuel obtainable was that aboard the merchant steamers *Zafiro* and *Namsham*, British vessels engaged in traffic along the China coast. The owners were asked by the paymaster of Dewey's fleet to put a price on the cargoes of coal. They refused to sell the cargoes unless the ships were included in the sale. Realizing that the Americans were in desperate need of coal, the owners placed a price upon their vessels which was considered exorbitant. But it was no time to haggle over prices, so both ships, with their precious cargoes, were purchased. The *Zafiro* and *Namsham* were in the line of battle in Manila bay, the former as a supply ship and the latter as collier. Subsequently the *Zafiro* was used as a dispatch craft in the Philippines. Several years ago she was brought to this yard and has been here ever since. She had already outlived her usefulness, but all the time she has been here, it has been necessary to have a watchman on board all night. The expense of this was considerable—thousands of dollars while the vessel has remained idle at this yard. The navy offered the *Zafiro* to the army for a cable ship, but the army found that she would be useless for this purpose. She was offered for sale on various occasions. The first price fixed by the department was \$20,000, and the last was \$5,000. The Chicago Junk Company of Seattle made an offer of \$3,500, and this will be accepted. The *Namsham* is still a naval auxiliary vessel in Asiatic waters.

THE SIMPLICITY OF CHINESE WANTS.

SOME TERRIBLE STORIES OF STARVATION.

A correspondent of the *Hankow Daily News*, now travelling across China on foot, describes the inhabitants of Chaotung, and locality, as follows:—

"As can be gathered, the whole neighbourhood is extremely poor; poverty stalks abroad dressed in a rag or two, carrying a staff to keep away the dogs and a dirty bowl to gather garbage. Even the better class, who can afford their maize curds and beans when in season, are to be praised for the simplicity which everywhere marks their life. Indeed, this is true of the whole area which I have traversed. No furniture brings confusion to their rooms; no machinery distresses the ear with its growlings; the eyes witness its unsightliness; no factories blacken the sky with smoke, no trains screech to disturb sleepers and frighten babies. The simple bed, the sandals on the foot, wooden chopsticks in place of knives and forks, the small variety of foods and of cooking utensils, the simple, homespun cotton clothing—much of this finds favour in the eyes of the Occidental."

"The Chinese of all peoples teach us how they can live without furniture, without impediments, with the least possible amount of clothing in the case of the poorer classes, and it shows more than the advantage held by this great nation in the struggle of life; it shows incidentally also the real character of some of the weaknesses in our own civilization."

"And when one is in China forces reflection upon the useless multiplicity of our daily wants. We must have meat and bread and butter; glass windows and fires; hats, white shirts and woolen underwear; boots, and shoes; trunks, bags and boxes; bedsteads, mattresses, sheets and blankets—most of which a Chinese can do without, and is actually better off without. This does not hold good in every class, for, whilst there is no denying the charm of the simpler civilization, many of the Chinese of Szechuan and Yunnan glory in implements of western civilization, no matter whether they do not know the first thing as to the use of any particular article adopted."

"Chaotung is the centre of a district which has been devastated by recurring seasons of plague, rebellion, and famine, and thousands die annually from starvation in the town and on the level uplands which surround it. The beggars on one occasion becoming so numerous, were driven from the streets, were confined within the walls of the temple and grounds beyond the south gate, and fed by common charity. Huddled together in rags and misery, they died in thousands, and the Chinese say that of five thousand who crossed the temple threshold, two thousand never came out alive. Years ago the people could entertain some small hope of prosperity now and again—the opium crop was good, money was plentiful. But now no opium is grown, and the miserable people have lost all hope of better times, and seem to have sunk in many instances to the lowest pangs of distressful poverty. The occasion referred to happened some ten years or more ago; the unfortunate victims had for their food a rice porridge mixed with which was alleged to be lime, the common belief being that the majority of those who died, died as the effect of poisoning thereby. Outside the city boundary hundreds of the dead were lying in huge pits, and even now the inhabitants refer to those when children were exchanged *ad libitum* for a handful of rice, or even less. During my stay in this city, I heard on all hands some of the most blood-curdling stories of the dire distress which like a dark cloud menaces the people, some of which are even too dreadful for public print."

"Can any who read these lines imagine their horror, even a Chinese horse, refuse to pass what turned out to be the corpse of a well-meaning child, one limb of which had been gnawed away? It would take a hard heart not to be touched at constantly happening occurrences of this nature."

CHILD EATEN BY AN ALLIGATOR.

A report from the Lieutenant-Governor of Masahito, Philippine Islands, to the Executive Secretary, gives details of the horrible fate of a six-year-old girl who was eaten alive by an alligator in the barrio of San Isidro, municipality of Atoroy, on June 9th.

"The child was playing along the banks of a stream near a group of shacks called *Natibun*, about noon, when the alligator crawled out of the water and had the child in its jaws before the alarm could be given by other children playing near. The father, the tenant of the barrio, and several of the residents, rushed to the place where the incident occurred, but the alligator had disappeared. Some time later the child, a part of the skull and parts of the child's body were found in a mangrove swamp. This is the first report of such a case in Masahito, although several incidents have occurred of the eating of human beings by alligators in Negros and Samar."

AMERICAN CINEMATOGRAF COMPANY.

EXHIBITION AT KO SHING THEATRE.

Last Friday night, at the Ko Shing Theatre, a series of comic and instructive films were shown on the screen by the American Cinematograph Company before a preponderantly Chinese audience. It cannot be said that all the pictures were clear and distinct, several of them being dimmed to an extent which proved oppressive to the eye, and in this respect they are capable of improvement. But this little discomfort was evidently not felt by the Chinese part of the house, and to them the scenes depicted on the canvas were both novel and entertaining, the spectators giving expression to their huge delight by spontaneous bursts of "bi-yahs." The principal feature of the evening's entertainment was a splendid film showing the recent Chinese Imperial funeral. The long procession of mourners (preceding and following the coffin of Imperial yellow lived all over again, as it were. To a person who was fortunate enough to have been present at the solemn procession, they must have brought back a vivid recollection of the imposing ceremony, while to a stranger eye they must have afforded some idea of the event at which all Peking attended. The grandeur which is invariably attached to such an event can be guessed when it is said that the bearers of the Imperial hearse were no less than 178 stalwart Celestials. An amusing feature of the film was the continuous passing of the people across the line of the procession and no sooner had their eyes discerned the photographer's (to them) terrible instrument, than they unconsciously treated the audience to a quizzical expression, the effect of which was remarkably funny on the screen. Most of these people's attitude was characterized by haughty indifference, but when one of them who must have held decided opinions of the "foreign devil" came face to face with the kodak man, the prompt manner in which he beat a hasty retreat caused roars of laughter, especially from the Chinese, who, by the way, were observed on more than one occasion during the course of the evening to give vent to their feelings by unrestrained laughter at no particularly facetious performance as at some psychological moment.

We would advise those who have not already done so to see the film which reproduces the scenes of the late emperor's funeral. Of course, a cinematograph film lacks the life and colour of the "real live" thing, as our American friends say, but something is better than nothing, and the absence of the ear-racking fanfare and bustle of the real pageant should serve as an incentive for a visit to the show. We understand that the film cost no less than \$10,000, and is projected under the Copyright Act.

A MILLION AND A HALF SMUGGLED GUNCAPS.

THE CRUISE OF THE "KEN NUN HENG."

The good ship *Ken Nuen Heng* is a thoroughly practical looking Chinese junk, or would be, if the eyes of the observer were not attracted by the jumble of commerce. She has two decks and three masts rising at different angles, to say nothing of a crew of 16 hands, all told, and a quantity of pigs, ducks and fowls, and perhaps a few casual invertebrates. Her valiant skipper rejoices in the appellation of Fock Heng and he and his brother, the cook of the gallant craft, are likewise the owners. And vessel and crew hail from a port with an impossible name somewhere on the island of Hainan. Running south-westwards before the N. E. monsoon some six months ago the *Ken Nuen Heng* rounded Cambodia Point and boldly beat up the Gulf of Siam with a cargo of pots, which her gallant skipper found a ready market for in "Burmah Peltaw." Here she loaded up with salt and went off with it on a wind to Singapore, whence she took a lot of firewood to Singapore. Here the gallant skipper and his cook loaded up the ship with poles, such as are used in Siam to entwine the trees and plants upon them. They also took on board 22 cases, of which more anon. Paknam was reached one Saturday and on Sunday the *Ken Nuen Heng* beat boldly up the broad Menam. She was just about to cast anchor in front of the Bombay Burma Corporation's saw mill when a Customs launch bore alongside. The myrmidon contained in it directed down among the bean-poles and shortly afterwards came up at smiles. They did not say much but they made the crew get up the mud-hook, made fast a line to the junk, and towed her to the Customs' station below Bangkok Point. Hereafter thorough overhaul was made with the result that the 22 mysterious cases were brought on deck and found to contain a total of no less than one million, four hundred and ninety-nine thousand, seven hundred and fifty gun-caps. There were 1,000,000 of one size and 499,750 of another, the tin boxes were contained in each bearing the British Royal coat-of-arms and the legend "Enfield Rifle Caps." Of course the "monitions of war" were confiscated and equally of course the skipper and cook and part owners were put under arrest. The skipper must have thought he was in China, for he promptly offered the boarding officer ten 2,000 to pass the goods. It is hardly necessary to state that this offer was not counted upon him for righteousness and that both the skipper and the cook have to face the music in the British Court.—*Siam Observer*.

VILLAGES FLOODED.

CONSIDERABLE DAMAGE DONE IN THE NEW TERRITORY.

News was received in the Colony last Saturday morning of the damage which has been done by the recent rain storms in certain parts of the New Territory.

At the time of writing it is impossible to estimate the loss which the villagers will have to suffer.

The report which the police at headquarters has received is of a very meagre nature. But it can be imagined, nevertheless, what trouble and misery those concerned have been put to.

The information placed at our disposal is to the effect that two villages, Chung Huk and Chung Chai, in the Pingshan district, which is opposite Castle Peak Bay, are flooded.

The water has risen to a height of four feet, and the people have been driven out of their houses.

Paddy fields have been destroyed, and the output of rice from that district this year will fall considerably below the average.

The rise of the water is also responsible for the loss of a large number of poultry and pigs, while considerable damage has been done to houses—the foundation of a great many being greatly affected, and collapses are expected to take place.

There is no report of any person being drowned. The amount of the damage done is considerable.

Later accounts received show that the water is receding in certain parts, and that the villagers are returning to their homes.

CHINESE FAMILY LIFE.

A STUDY AT CLOSE QUARTERS.

Mr. Yoshino, assistant professor in the Law Department of the Tokyo University, who was formerly a tutor to the son of Yuan Shih-kai, has an article in the *Nippon Zasshi* describing family life in China. We make the following interesting extracts:—

SECLUSION OF WOMEN.

"In China communication between men and women is strictly forbidden, and the house is so built that no man can enter the apartments of the women from the outside of the building. This strict separation is insisted upon amongst the Chinese themselves, and foreigners are kept at a very long distance indeed. I spent two years in the Yuan family, and was on intimate terms with Mr. Yuan and his son, but I was never allowed to meet Mrs. Yuan. One day I was coming out of Mr. Yuan's study, and was on the point of entering the coach which was waiting for me in the courtyard, when I heard the rumbling of another carriage, and before I could realise what was going on, a manservant grasped me by the arm and forcibly dragged me into an adjoining room, where he shut me in. Later I learnt that Mrs. Yuan had just arrived from Peking, and all males had to be shut in or driven away while she was entering the house. Even the pages and footmen were not allowed to stand by. Only when the lady was secure in her private room was I allowed to emerge."

"It is customary in rich Chinese families to maintain concubines as well as a lawful wife. In Mr. Yuan's establishment there were about five or six such women. The difference between the treatment accorded the wife and that dealt out to the concubines is very great. High Chinese officials usually have their residences within the office precincts, and when the wife goes out the front gate is opened, three salutes being fired as in the case of her husband. The wife is usually accompanied by thirty or forty attendants when she leaves the residence, but the concubines are allowed to use only the back gate, through which pass children and ordinary visitors. As there are no lady doctors in China, ladies of the higher classes, or falling ill, have to send for female doctors, but these doctors would not dare to look at the face of the ladies they attend. Japanese doctors, who are not inclined to pay attention to this point of etiquette, are not sought after unless the case is serious enough to necessitate their aid. The interpreter who assists in the diagnosis always casts his eyes downward and never looks up even while he is talking to the lady. When such high-class ladies take a walk, they confine it to the courtyard and are surrounded by long curtains."

LOVE OF BIRTHPLACE.

"No people love their native place more than the Chinese. No matter how long they may live in another place or what prominence they may attain elsewhere than their native town, they never regard the field of their activities as anything but a place of sojourn. According to their notion, it is the place where they should not, where they live. To the question 'Where is your home,' they invariably name the place of their birth. Their ideal is to return to their native town as soon as they have made enough money, and to bury their bones in their fathers' place, however far away they may be during their life. In a country where means of communication are poor, it may require many months of hard travel to reach their goal, but they never think of burying their bones in a strange soil. Even those who have magnificent residences in their native town are satisfied with miserable dwellings in their place of sojourn. Most of the high officials live in their official quarters, while petty officials live in bachelor fashion in tenement houses attached to the office premises, as they are not allowed to have their families in the tenements. Even those who can afford to hire houses for their wives do not always live with them. They live in the tenement houses and join their families only once or twice a week. A similar custom prevails among employees of commercial houses, and quite often a house is run by males alone. In such circumstances they do not like to invite people to their houses; indeed, some of them often conceal their lodgings."

SLAVE MARKETS.

Then Mr. Yoshino refers to the existence of slave markets and asserts that women are often bought and sold even at the present time. "Among the lower classes," he continues, "even marriage is not free from this idea of purchase. A recent judgment given by the Tientsin Court will give the reader some notion of the Chinese attitude to marriage. A husband discovered his wife in the act of unfaithfulness, and attacked the man who was found with her. When the case was brought into the Court, the latter sentenced the seducer to hard labour for six months; and, judging that the husband would not be happy with an unfaithful wife, ordered him to divorce her, at the same time commissioning the elders of the village to sell the woman and give the money so obtained to the husband so that he could buy a new wife. This judgment was delivered in the autumn of 1907 by what is regarded as the most advanced Court in China, which stands for the abolition of extra-territoriality. This custom, however, prevails only among the lower classes. In the higher classes an early engagement is usually arranged by the parents."

FOOT-BINDING.

It may be noted that not all Chinese women bind their feet. Those of Manchurian extraction never practise the custom. Though the evil of foot-binding is admitted in theory by all, the recognition does not seem to affect the practice to any remarkable degree. The Chinese, strange to say, see the virtues in foot-binding. First, it stops the woman from going out of doors, and thus she is taught one of the female virtues. In the second place, the small foot adds to a woman's attractions, for in the Chinese notion, a figure with large hips balanced on small feet, ambling about in a rolling fashion, is the climax of beauty. The Chinese word *fung-lu* (fashionable) literally means "flow of wind," and this, *fung-lu*, think the Chinese, is evinced in the walking of such a woman. In the third place, they honestly believe that the muscles pressed out from the feet contribute to an enlargement of the hips, thereby adding beauty to the female form. Chinese women think more of their ornaments, rings and gem-stones, and of their little, and are inclined to take pride in the gorgeousness of their attire."

THE PUNISHMENT OF UNCHASTITY.

"It should be borne in mind that in matters of ethics, the Chinese honour old people, and among the higher classes chastity is most rigorously insisted upon. A remarkable case was decided in the Tientsin Court last summer. A female teacher of the Normal School of Tientsin poisoned her daughter, who had clandestine relations with a man-servant. I supposed that the respondent would be the man alone, but in the judgment the man was acquitted. It was held that the mother had wronged the girl and was responsible, but the mother had the right to judge the misdeed. This extraordinary judgment shows clearly how much the Chinese honour their parents, and incidentally their chastity."

on chastity. This abnormal respect paid to the parent was the cause of the tremendous power the late Empress Dowager wielded over the late Emperor. The Japanese proverb says 'In old age we must follow the dictates of youth' (*ojie mo ko ni shikagou*), but the Chinese idea is just the reverse. They pay great attention to filial piety, but I regret to say that both man and woman think very lightly of their marriage ties. True, there are no legal divorces in China, but this is rather a proof that the Chinese have no notion of the irrevocability of marriage."—*Japan Chronicle*.

FAMINE AND OUTRAGE.

THE TROUBLE IN SHENSI AND KANSU.

Further particulars of the trouble in Shensi and Kansu were received on Saturday, says the *N. C. D. News* of 12th inst. It appears that one cause of the rebellion in the north of Shensi was the severe measures taken by the Magistrate at Michihhsien to suppress the opium habit. To impress upon the people the determination of the authorities to put down opium smoking the Magistrate seized a member of the gentry who was addicted to opium smoking, and had his eyes gouged out and his arms taken off. The people rose to revenge this atrocity and killed the official's son. The Magistrate, to save himself from the people, jumped down a well. Michihhsien was then besieged. Officials have been sent to the scene of the trouble. Michihhsien is not far north of Suichow in Shensi and is almost midway between Yulin and Suichow, both of which towns are reported to be affected by an attempt at rebellion on the part of the Mohammedans.

The Chinese state that there has been drought in the districts of Kenu and Shensi for three years and that many positions were sent to the officials for relief. The recently dismissed Viceroy Shen, however, neglected their cries of distress and took no adequate measures to obtain the Imperial clemency. Another source of the trouble is the manner in which the authorities are taking up opium suppression. The barbaric method of forcing the people to observe the law is characteristic of some phases of Chinese ideas. Such acts of barbarity are usually practised in the West and South-West.

THE ATTACK ON CLARK'S PARTY. The *Peking and Tientsin Times* contains the following additional particulars of the outrage in Kansu.

Peking, July 2. The Clarke hunting and scientific expedition has been attacked by the Chinese in Northern Kansu. An Indian surveyor named by H. M. Government was killed. A. de C. Sowerby, formerly master of the Anglo-Chinese College, Tientsin, was captured by the natives. Lieut. Clark, who is an American millionaire and was with the 1900 expedition, escaped and organized a relief expedition, including R. Colman, Jr., and effected Mr. Sowerby's release. The body of the Indian was not recovered.

It appears that the same paper, that the Indian, who was killed, was more or less responsible. He left Lanchow and some distance from the city trouble occurred between him and Chinese. He was murdered. Mr. Sowerby, alone, had also left the city to study the flora and fauna in the neighbourhood. The Chinese, excited by the murder of the Indian, attacked him, but making a show of force, he kept them at bay until Capt. Douglas, the British officer who is in charge of the expedition, gathered together a relief party and came to the rescue. A severe fight ensued, conspicuous bravery being shown by Mr. Robert Colman and a German representative, Mr. Sowerby, Messrs. Tolge and Shroeter—both of whom have been commended to the British Government. One Chinese was killed and two wounded, and after an exciting skirmish, the party regained the shelter of the City. The *Wai-pau* has asked the British and American Ministers to send representatives to investigate the killing of the Chinese, and the affair generally. We regret to learn that considerable excitement is aroused in the interior generally, without, however, any connection with this affair. In Shensi and Kansu, owing to continued drought, the crops have failed and the people, famished and desperate, have resorted to cannibalism. While no anti-foreign feeling exists, as such, the people are in a dangerous condition.

ATTACK ON A LION.

REMARKABLE SCENE IN AN OSAKA MENAGERIE.

A specimen of the King of beasts in the Zoo at the Osaka Museum has become the innocent victim of a brutal sightseer, who attacked the animal with a sword on the 7th inst. The man entered the Osaka Museum at Hamachi-bashi, Osaka, without a ticket, and was stopped by a ticket collector. The man stared insolently in the face of the ticket collector for a moment, but finally bought the ticket and made his way inside. After making a round of the various exhibits he arrived at the menagerie and stopped in front of the lion's cage. The weather being cloudy, threatening rain, there were no other visitors, and the lion was quietly sleeping. The man looked at the animal for a moment and, shouting at the top of his voice, "kono bakayaro!" ("Damn fool!"), raised his sword stick as though to strike the lion. The lion thereupon awoke and on seeing the man standing outside the cage threatening to attack him, rose up and roared. On this the man shook his sword-stick. This infuriated the animal, which roared still louder, and extending its paw attempted to grasp the sword-stick. In the struggle the stick was broken and the sword blade was exposed. The lion then bit the sword, whereupon the man pushed it in the lion's mouth, inflicting a serious wound, whence the blood poured profusely. Despite the injury the lion continued to bite the sword, and at last broke it into two. Meanwhile the keeper and others belonging to the museum appeared and seized the man, handing him over to the police officers on duty in the museum, who conducted him to the Eastern Police Station, where he was examined. He proved to be a native of Hattaki-mura, Kochi prefecture, named Chikami Takeshi, aged 25. He was paying a visit to Osaka, having landed at Ajikawa on the same morning. He was sober and said he had attacked the lion merely for fun. The injury to the lion was said to be serious, and its treatment presents considerable difficulty.—*Japan Chronicle*.

A BANGKOK resident who has been recently visiting Klong Rangit and other important rice growing districts in Siam, says that at present the prospects of a good harvest are excellent. There is too much water in many places, but in the Klong Rangit district, this can be regulated to a certain extent owing to its well planned system of canals and locks which shut off or leave on the water as required. Of course where there are no canals to regulate the circulation of water, the condition of the crop will depend chiefly on the rainfall, which has been heavier than usual this year. The result is that though the crop may suffer in the low-lying districts, the higher latitudes will produce a better harvest than usual.—*Siam Press*.

A SHOBBLE SCHOOLMASTER.

A REASON FOR BEING MINUS SHOES.

A young Chinaman, dressed in a brown water gauge coat and a pair of blue trousers which were a size too small for him, and which had seen better days, stepped into the witness-box at the Magistracy, at noon last Saturday to give evidence on his own behalf. The man had been arrested on a charge of being in unlawful possession of arms.

His Worship—What are you? Defendant—A school-master.

A school-master?—Yes.

How is it that you are a school-master and you do not wear shoes?—In the hurry to get away I kicked them off (Laughter).

Mr. Crowther Smith (for the defence)—His feet look as if he was in the habit of wearing shoes.

And the examination of the professor continued.

A HAUNTED BRIDGE.

STORY OF A HYUGO FIRE GHOST.

In Japan the existence of *Okabe-san* is still believed in by many. The ghost is supposed to appear usually as a ball of pale fire which moves about in the air. Thus the *embi*, or the ghostly fire, has become the synonym for evil spirit. The *embi* is said to have made its appearance in Hyogo lately, and thrown several people into consternation.

Since the floating bridge at Shinkawa, which was converted into a drawbridge, says a report, several lives have been lost on it. Quite recently two men were crushed to death by the railings on the bridge as the two halves came together. From these accidents the bridge has now earned the sobriquet of *Atchou-bashi*, or "man-eating bridge." On damp nights the *embi* is said often to appear on the railings of the bridge, and not a few people claim personally to have seen it. A couple of days ago, a labourer named Torakichi was returning home about midnight, when the rain had just ceased. Whilst crossing the bridge in the dark, he perceived a pale ball of fire on the rail, and fled in terror, though he was reputed to be a brave in other respects. The *embi* has been loudly noised in the neighbourhood, with the result that few people now venture on the bridge at night.—*Japan Chronicle*.

THE PRATAS ISLAND QUESTION. DEPARTURE OF COMMISSIONERS.

Mr. Segawa, the Japanese Consul at Canton, who has been appointed Japanese Commissioner to jointly ascertain with the Chinese Commissioner the amount of compensation to be paid to the Japanese settlers on Pratas Island, left for the Japanese cruiser *Atsuta* on Saturday.

Mr. Segawa was accompanied by Mr. Nishizawa, the enterprising promoter of the Japanese syndicate that has been working the guano deposits on the island. Taotai Wei Han, the Chinese Commissioner, left for the same destination, by the Chinese gunboat *Hoi Chau* on Sunday. The Commission of Investigation expect to remain on the island three or four days.

SITUATION ON THE ISLAND. The *Osaka Asahi* credits a person who has just returned to Tokyo by the *Kasama-maru* from Pratas Island with the following remarks:—

No remarkable change has yet taken place in the situation on Pratas Island. On March 1st last the Chinese gunboat *Fai-Ying* suddenly appeared. As usual on such occasions, the Japanese in the island at once hoisted a Japanese flag to show that the island was a Japanese possession. The second officer of the gunboat came ashore, and the representative of Mr. Nishizawa, who established the business on the island, inquired the object of the gunboat's visit. In reply the officer, who was accompanied by an Englishman, said that the gunboat was on her way from Canton to Manila, and had called at the island to see what was going on there. After about an hour's stay the officer returned to his ship.

On the 10th of the same month the gunboat *Fai-Ying* and the cruiser *Hoi Yung* arrived, and two Chinese civil officials, accompanied by two Chinese of the merchant type, five other Chinese, an interpreter, and three Europeans, visited the office of Mr. Nishizawa and informed Mr. Asanuma-Hikonojo, the manager, that they had been sent by the Viceroy of Liang-kwang to inspect affairs in the island. The Chinese officials asked

MANSLAUGHTER.

JEALOUS COOK SENT TO GAOL.

The July Criminal Sessions opened before the Chief Justice (Mr. Francis Pigott) in the Supreme Court, last Monday morning, the first case to be tried being that of manslaughter in which a cook named Kwok Yau was accused of slaying a cook named Li Luk, at Yau-ma-li, some time in June last.

Sir Henry Berkeley, K.C. (Acting Attorney-General), with whom was Mr. H. L. Deasy, J., of the Crown Solicitor's office, appeared for the prosecution. The defendant, who was undoubtedly, pleaded not guilty to the indictment. The jurymen empanelled were:—Messrs. Robert Miller (foreman), James Dickie, A. C. Botelbo, C. F. Bird, George Duncan, W. G. Goggin, and Francis Gomes.

Counsel for the prosecution said that the defendant was accused of taking the life of another man named Li Luk, who was employed as a cook in a brothel in Wooding Street, Yau-ma-li. The facts of the case, he said, were short and simple, and the question was that of identification—whether the jury believed that the person who inflicted the wound, which undoubtedly caused the death of the cook, was really the defendant. Witnesses, he added, would be called and they would say that it was the prisoner who stabbed deceased in the left breast. The object of the prisoner was to assault and beat the deceased. The evidence would go to show that previous to the stabbing deceased and prisoner had had a quarrel. During the attack deceased was thrown to the ground. He was held by the queue and prisoner plunged the knife into his body. After a while deceased got up and went home, taking with him the knife used by the prisoner. The matter was then reported to the police, and deceased was requested to go to hospital. He, however, refused, and as a result blood poisoning set in and he died in a short time.

The most important witness for the Crown was a woman of the under-world in whose employment was the deceased. She stated the motive for the attack on the cook. One night, she said, prisoner called at her house and his manner was very obnoxious. The deceased was present at the time, and he ordered her to get up. A few nights later the deceased came home bleeding and carrying a knife in his hand. When he entered the house, he said to witness that he had been stabbed and did not expect to live. She reported the affair to the police and Sergeant Macdonald visited the house. He rendered first aid and advised the man to go to hospital, but he would not.

Other witnesses were called, each of whom swore that prisoner was the man who stabbed the deceased. Police evidence having been called, witnesses for the defence were heard. A stove-maker, who employed the prisoner, was called, and asked whether it was a fact that prisoner did not leave the shop on the night in question.

"I can state positively that he did not leave the shop during the day. But after work is finished and there is nothing to do, they go rambling about, and I would not like to say that he did not go out on that night," was the answer.

The prisoner said that he was a stove-maker. After he finished his work he usually went to bed, as he was so tired. Strolling about was, therefore, out of the question. Only men of money could afford to go strolling. Where could he get the money to purchase a knife? If he had the money he would buy something to eat or some new clothes instead. Why should he stab a man he did not know? The witnesses for the Crown were in the employ of the woman, they were in the pay of the woman, and they were brought to Court to condemn him.

The jury found the prisoner guilty unanimously, and his Lordship passed sentence of two years' hard labour.

THE CHEKIANG RAILWAY.

The British loan to the above line threatens to become the source of another dispute between the provincial gentry of Chekiang and the Peking Government. In the minds of outsiders there must have been misunderstanding, mismanagement, or misrepresentation in some quarters. We reported on June 6, at later dates also, the request of the Railway Companies to the Yuchuanpu to cancel the Regulations for the deposit of the loan, on the ground that the Companies had been unable to receive the amounts due on certain dates in accordance with the Regulations.

The Ministry recently replied to the effect that the agreement it made with the British Corporation could not be cancelled, as it was ratified by the Throne, and that it was binding on the Companies by implication. It made no mention of the Regulations which the companies recognized as binding between them and the Ministry. This reply ignores the fact that the companies recognize as binding only the Regulations for the deposit of the loan made between them and the Ministry, while the Ministry wishes its agreement with the Corporation to be observed by the companies.

This, perhaps, further tends to explain Mr. Yang Ting-tun's letter in which he declared that the Agreement concluded by the Ministry with the foreign syndicate was not binding on the Company, a letter which has not been challenged by the Yuchuanpu.

Native reports state that steps are being taken in Kashiung by interested parties to unite with the Wang and Shaoching shareholders to urge that the amount still due on the railway should be paid up in order to strengthen the Companies' hands in refusing to use the loan. It is also proposed to endeavour to retain in office Director Tang and Vice-Director Liu, whose resignations some time ago caused much agitation.—N. C. D. News.

LABOUR TROUBLES IN JAPAN.

STRIKE OF SPINNING OPERATIVES.

On the night of the 4th instant, forty female operatives of the Harima Spinning Company, employed at Himel, went on strike. It appears that the company, owing to business reasons, dismissed an assistant of the overseer named Kawajiri. This overseer has been in the company's employment for twelve years, and is greatly respected and liked by both the operatives under him and by the board of directors. The dismissal of his assistant had the effect of largely adding to his responsibilities, so he applied for a corresponding increase of salary. This application was refused, whereupon Kawajiri sent in his resignation. Learning of this, the Harima Spinning Company, the head of a department of forty operatives, proposed to follow the example of the overseer, and the forty operatives went on strike in sympathy.

Mr. Kawajiri, the manager of the company, and the police have advised the strikers to resume their work. The two head female operatives have been dismissed, but the other operatives are as yet showing no sign of heeding the official advice to resume work, and the agitation appears likely to spread among the employees.—Japan Chronicle.

WIRELESS TELEGRAPHY.

It is a little startling to be reminded that the first message was sent across the Atlantic by wireless telegraphy so long ago as in the year 1901. In point of fact the regular transmission of messages dates from a time more in accordance with what is probably the general impression of what is in those very early days the station at Poldhu was able to receive communications from Newfoundland, but was not strong enough to send them; and although in 1903 wireless telegrams became for a short period a daily feature in *The Times* the practice was put a stop to by a breakdown in the plant. For the next four years Mr. Marconi was almost wholly occupied in investigating the various obstacles that checked the development of a regular service; and by October 17, 1907, such progress had been made that it was deemed possible to open the stations for Press purposes. During the past year 300,000 words were transmitted, but but two mistakes that could be directly attributed to the wireless system. More than this, we are told that the difficulties of limitation of distance, want of secrecy and trustworthiness, popularly supposed to be inherent in wireless telegraphy, have now been eliminated; and the scheme, of which Mr. Marconi spoke at the Imperial Press Conference, for linking up the different parts of the Empire with wireless stations, is already able to outline the network that would have to be established and the probable cost of installation. Since the commercial possibilities of wireless telegraphy were fairly realized, the system has taken a strong hold on the public imagination; and thus by natural transition we may come to the awakening demand for a properly organized system in and about Shanghai.

It is unnecessary to dwell upon the manifold inconveniences arising from the want of efficient means of communication between Shanghai, Woosung and the mouth of the Yangtze. Shipping companies have long been familiar with this deficiency. To the general public it becomes apparent whenever there is any demand for trustworthy information as to the arrival of some vessel, information which the owners or agents are powerless to provide. Only within the last week considerable anxiety was aroused by the non-arrival of the *Tacoma Maru*, delayed by fog no further off than the mouth of the river. In short the advantages of an efficient system of wireless telegraphic stations, easily installed and maintained, between Shanghai and coastal ports are too obvious to need emphasis. Not a little has already been done by private enterprise in the shipping world, that could be brought into line with an official system for its further expansion. For example, the *Empress of the Canadian Pacific Railway Company* are now fitted with wireless installation; and within the past few weeks arrangements have been entered into, by the courtesy of the Commodore at Hongkong, for the exchange of non-commercial messages between ships of the China Squadron and the *Empress*; and there is no doubt that directly an official system was installed along the coast, the Canadian Pacific Company would place the private installation on board its own vessels at Government's disposal for the reporting of weather conditions, the movements of shipping, and similar information. Apart from the Canadian line this year has seen the introduction of wireless telegraphy on board the American mail steamers. Not a few Japanese vessels are also fitted with the system; and while the H. K. Company has made a bargain with the vessels of the *U.S.M.* class going to Australia, the day cannot be far off when the ships of this Company that come to Shanghai will be similarly provided. Nor indeed is the coast of China deficient in stations, of which there are no less than twenty-eight between the Gulf of Pechili and the Island of Hainan, though of these that of the latter only is open for commercial uses, the rest being reserved for military purposes. Some additional installations would naturally be required, as for example at the Kowloon Island, taken by all vessels coming from Hongkong and upon the coast of the mainland, where already no lack of raw material upon which to work. It is merely reminding that this material should be welded into a well-controlled organization.

In face of the demand that is now making itself generally felt there is reason to believe that the Chinese Government will be in a way reluctant to act. Unfortunately it would appear that a certain obstacle is presented at the outset by the case of the wireless installation on the roof of the Palace Hotel. So far as can be ascertained the present position of affairs is this; that the Chinese Government is prepared to take over the plant at full cost price, and to install it in the Imperial Telegraph building; while the authorities of the hotel desire that the equipment should remain where it is and offer to place a room at the disposal of the telegraph administration for working purposes. The Government's claim that the hotel acted unlawfully in installing the apparatus without previously obtaining leave to do so, is based on the Imperial Receipt of August 9, 1905, whereby the installation and working of wireless telegraphy in China was made a Chinese Government monopoly. On the other hand it is contended that in the International Radio-Telegraphic Conference of October, 1906, in Berlin, China was not officially represented, although the proceedings were watched by one of the present secretaries of the Board of Communications; and that in so far as China has preferred hitherto to retain a free hand, independently of other nations, the actions of any party in the International Settlements should be said to infringe her rights. This question thus becomes one of considerable delicacy. It may be conceded that in view of the public interests at stake, it is better that the Chinese Government should retain an absolute monopoly of wireless telegraphy. Once a precedent of independent management is permitted, there is no saying to what lengths it might be extended for purposes far less disinterested than those of the Palace Hotel. On the other hand, the hotel management deserves a certain amount of recompense for the loss of what would certainly prove a valuable advertisement, apart altogether from the credit due to its initiative which may or may not have stimulated the native authorities to recognition of a public necessity. In these circumstances, if the Government's claims should be supported on the ground of general interest, it seems only fair that some extra compensation should be paid to the hotel over and above the actual value of the plant. One thing at least is certain, that any such compensation would speedily be repaid out of the profits that would accrue from an efficient system of radio-telegraphy on the China coast.

WITH reference to the wireless telegraph installation on the Palace Hotel building at Shanghai, the British Consul-General, in reply to the [Taiwan] request that Sir John Jordan should order the removal of the installation, has informed the Taiwan that negotiations were in progress between the Chinese Telegraph Administration, under the orders of the Yuchuanpu, to effect its purchase from the Palace Hotel.

THE LANGKAT LAWSUITS.

Malaria in Shau-ki-wan.

SANITARY COMMISSION'S RECOMMENDATIONS ADOPTED.

LETTER FROM GOVERNMENT.

The following letter from Government relative to the report on malaria in Shau-ki-wan and its environs was received from Government and laid on the table at the meeting of the Sanitary Board last Tuesday afternoon:—

Colonial Secretary's Office, 12th July, 1900.

Sir,—I am directed to acknowledge the receipt of your letter No. 5304/00 of the 24th ultimo, and to inform you that the training and "curtaining" of the stream running along the high-road through the western portion of Shau-ki-wan village, between the slaughter-house and bridge No. 21 has already been put in hand by the Director of Public Works.

2. The occupier of the plots of cultivated ground immediately below and to the East of the Salween Road, near the slaughter-house, has been ordered to have the ground enclosed by a wall and to have the pits have been filled in by the Director of Public Works.

3. The clearing of the scrub from the Western slope of the Lymanus Cliff will be put in hand as soon as possible after receipt of your plan (which is returned herewith) with the area required to be cleared, marked thereon.

4. The other recommendations of the Board require an investigation of cost which is now being made and a further reply will be sent in due course.—I am, etc.,

A. M. THOMSON, Colonial Secretary.

The Registrar-General intimated:—What are the figures for malaria among the Police at Shau-ki-wan during the last year, ten years?

How does that station compare with the other stations in the island of Hongkong?

THE LANGKAT LAWSUITS.

MR. TACKY OBTAINS PERMISSION TO SUE.

The *Shanghai Times* of 13th inst. says:—In H.B.M.'s Supreme Court yesterday, Mr. F. S. A. Bourne, Acting Judge, rendered judgment regarding the application made by Mr. M. Tackey for leave to sue Mr. R. S. F. MacBain in connection with recent developments in the Langkat Company. Mr. R. N. McLeod appeared for the defendant and Mr. H. Oppel for plaintiff.

In deciding this question his Lordship today said:—The defendant by paragraph 6 of his Statement of Defence claims that the State of Claim is in his hands and discloses no ground of action because:—

(a) False and fraudulent statements to persons other than plaintiffs or their agent calculated to deceive, deceiving the public, and giving rise to false rumours, give no right of action to the plaintiff.

(b) There was no duty of the defendant to the plaintiff to give him the news withheld; or to abstain from communicating or allowing to be communicated to, or obtained by, others, the said news; and

(c) The damages are not the natural and probable consequences of the acts and omission alleged.

Our Rules make no provision for the trial of points of law before the facts go to a jury: we must therefore adopt the practice of the High Court in England, see rule 315, that is, we follow Order 25 of the Rules of the Supreme Court in England, which deals with Proceedings in lieu of Demurrer. If the plaintiff's Statement of Claim, admitting all his facts to be true, shows in law no cause of action, it will clearly save time and expense to the parties if the action be at once dismissed: an order was accordingly made under Order 25, 2 that the points of law raised by the Statement of Defence should be tried immediately.

For the purpose of this argument I have to assume that all the allegations of the Statement of Claim are true. (a) The facts alleged in the paragraphs may be put in the abstract as follows: the defendant, the Managing Director, receives very favourable news regarding the property of his Company, which he makes known to the shareholders nine days later; in the interval he had stated orally to certain persons, members of the Shanghai Stock Exchange and others (other than the plaintiff or his agent) that no news affecting the value of the Company's property had been received by him or by the Company; such statements were to the Managing Director's knowledge, true and fraudulent, and were calculated to deceive the dealers in the shares of the Company (including the plaintiff); the Managing Director further represented orally to the said persons and on the said occasions that the rise in the price of the shares was not due to the receipt of any news but was due to some other cause, well knowing that such representation was false; during the said period the Managing Director corruptly and improperly communicated the said news to, or allowed the said news to be communicated to, or obtained by, certain persons other than the plaintiff and the rest of the body of shareholders, and the result was that such persons did buy shares in the market at higher prices than the plaintiff's agent induced by repetition by third parties of the said false statement to sell at prices less than the true value in belief that there was no good cause for the said rise in the market value of the shares to the damage of the plaintiff.

Assuming all that to be true, has the defendant infringed any legal right of the plaintiff? There being no contract between the parties, I can see no cause of action unless some antecedent legal right which the plaintiff has against all persons in the market is infringed by the defendant; and the only such right here is the plaintiff's right to be indemnified by the defendant to the extent of the loss sustained by the plaintiff in the said action of deceit?—(1) that the statement was untrue; (2) that it was known to be untrue by the defendant; (3) that it was made with intent that the plaintiff should act upon it; and (4) that the plaintiff did act in reliance upon it and thereby suffered damage. Condition (1), (2) and (4) are clearly covered by the above paragraphs of the statement of claim: whether (3) is covered depends on the meaning to be given to the word "intended." 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Japanese "At Home."

RECEPTION ON BOARD THE "OTOVA."

JAPANESE AND CHINESE FRATERNIZING.

For the first time in the social history of the Colony, the reception on board the Japanese cruiser *Otowa* now in port on Saturday last inaugurated the breaking away of the barrier of an old and unjustifiable conservative custom which permitted of the intermingling of the West with the East in social intercourse. The innovation introduced by our Japanese naval visitors and hosts on Saturday afternoon is worthy of emulation and it is to be hoped that in similar functions there will no longer exist any dissimulation which places our much esteemed Chinese fellow-citizens under any social disabilities. Rear-Admiral I. Toragaki, the Captain and Officers of the Imperial Japanese Third Squadron were "At Home" on board H. J. M. S. *Otowa* on Saturday afternoon. Several launches conveyed parties of guests from Queen's Statue wharf to the warship lying in the stream. The Admiral and his officers received the visitors as they arrived, who, after the formal introduction, proceeded to the quarter deck, which was tastefully decorated with flowers and bunting for the occasion. On board the guests were treated with considerable hospitality. Light refreshments were served from improvised buffets, and a programme of sports including obstacle and blind and dumb races indulged in by the sailors furnished much amusement to the spectators who watched the proceedings from the deck. In response to the invitations, a representative gathering of Chinese merchants attended the reception. The Chinese guests fraternized with their Japanese hosts with perfect cordiality.

Capt. P. H. Mitchell-Taylor, A.D.C., representing the Governor, and the list of invited guests is as follows:—

Colonel G. H. Darling, Hon. Mr. A. M. Thomson, Mr. C. Clementi, Sir Henry Berkeley, Hon. Sir C. P. Chater, Hon. Mr. E. A. Hewitt, Hon. Mr. A. W. and Mrs. Brewin, Hon. Mr. and Mrs. F. J. Badley, Hon. Dr. Ho Kai, M.B., C.M., C.M.C., Hon. Mr. Wei A. Yuh, C.M.G., Hon. Mr. C. Stewart, Hon. Mr. and Mrs. W. J. Gresson, Commander and Mrs. Basil R. H. Taylor, Lieut. G. W. Beckwith, Hon. Mr. and Mrs. C. M. Messer, Sir Francis Pigott, Mr. and Mrs. H. J. Compere, Mr. and Mrs. J. H. Kemp, Major A. H. Hart-Smyth, Captain and Mrs. Stewart, Colonel and Mrs. Bedford, Colonel and Mrs. Chamier, Colonel and Mrs. Bayard, Colonel Dado, Colonel Prior, Commodore, Mrs. and Miss M. Lyon, Mr. E. C. Blanchflower, Commander H. Greenfield, Commander and Mrs. M. Penfold, Deputy Inspector General Mrs. and Miss H. Tait, Captain and Mrs. Fielder, Mr. and Mrs. B. A. Hale, Mr. and Mrs. J. P. Bragg, Mr. and Mrs. A. Bellamy Brown, Mr. and Mrs. G. T. Lloyd, Mr. and Mrs. V. H. Donald, Mr. and Mrs. Arch. Forbes, Mr. D. R. Law, Mr. and Mrs. W. Craddock, Mr. Wm. Dickson, Mr. and Mrs. E. G. Barrett, Mr. H. D. White, Mr. C. S. Gubbay, Mr. and Mrs. W. C. Bonner, Mr. O. Nielsen, Mr. W. E. Clark, Mr. R. J. Macgowan, Mr. and Mrs. J. R. M. Smith, Mr. and Mrs. G. A. Caldwell, Mr. and Mrs. E. J. Hughes, Mr. T. F. Hough, Mr. and Mrs. G. W. Evans, Mr. and Mrs. E. H. Hinds, Mr. and Mrs. Evan Ormiston, Mr. Robt. Sheehan, Mr. and Mrs. P. F. Nicholson, Mr. J. M. Beck, Mr. James Craig, Mr. E. A. M. Williams, Mr. T. Funatsu, Consul for Japan, Messrs. M. Yagi, S. Kobayashi, Sumi, Shirai, Shimada, K. Kusumoto, B. Mori, K. Hanaka, K. Mori, Yoshikawa, Mr. and Mrs. T. Arima, Hashimoto, K. Nakagawa, K. Matsuda, K. Doi, T. Todoroki, Hashimoto, T. Takamichi, K. Kikuchi, Sugihara, Matsukata, Fujita, H. Ohishi, Miyazaki, Hayakawa, S. Okumura, T. Matsushima, K. Kubo, G. Hashimoto, Dr. Majima, Dr. Yemoto, Dr. Yamazaki, Messrs. Tsunuma, Ochikubo, F. Matsuda, J. Yagi, Yera, Ochi, Kogami, Nagamatsu, Ho Fook, Ho Kam Tong, Siu Tak Fan, Chang, Shi-ai, Chao Hong-ker, Wong, Lai-ching, Kwok Yik-ting, Ng Lai Hing, Kan Tin-hung, Wan Chai-sau, Fung Wan Yui, Au Hong-po, Chiu On-pai, Wong See-chow, Fung Chee-yuen, Hong Wai-man and Chan Chee-tan.

CHINA'S BRILLIANT PROSPECTS.

POLITICAL AND COMMERCIAL DIGNITY.

THE INFLUENCE OF REFORM.

Glowing accounts are given by Mr. Tong Chai Chih, the editor of the *Tung Wah Times*, of Sydney, of the future prospects of China. Mr. Tong has been on a holiday tour in the East for the past nine months, and returned to Sydney yesterday morning last month. In the course of a chat with a representative of the *Daily Telegraph*, he contrasted the present condition of his native country with what it was ten years ago when he was exiled on account of his attitude in the cause of reform. His two brothers suffered at the hands of the executioner for the part they also took in the same movement. The embargo on Mr. Tong has now been removed and he is once more a free citizen of the land of his nativity.

The progress of China was described as being most satisfactory, and the country generally was prospering. "The people of our vast Empire," Mr. Tong said, "are now being united together, and there is everywhere a devotion to progress in all departments. What struck me most forcibly was the spirit of patriotism. The children in all the schools are being instructed in the principles of love for their native land." Mr. Tong was present at the breaking-up of one of the schools in Shanghai, when Viceroy Tuan Fung delivered an address to the pupils in the course of which he said that the degree of advancement of the civilisation of every country was measured by the plenteousness or scarcity of its educational institutions. All countries regarded the student as the future pillar of the State. Education was the only road to the safety of their hoary Empires.

Regarding political matters in China, Mr. Tong said they were totally different to what they were ten years ago. A decade back the people were divided between the Emperor Kwang Hsu and the Empress Dowager. Now the nation was governed by a set of officials whose policy was to keep the people in ignorance. The Prince Regent was an able and intelligent man, had shown himself capable of taking a strong line of action, and with reform and progress as his objectives his presence at the helm at this particular juncture should be of incalculable good to China.

The Prince Regent's determination to sweep away all the forms of maladministration which have been the curse of China for many years is generally applauded. Prince Chun spends three hours going through the newspapers every evening, and carefully notes any references to maladministration, with a view to taking action. The self-censorship societies of China were doing an immense amount of good by bringing the people to a sense of duty, demanding that they must at all times resist any attack which they believed to be derogatory to the national rights of the Empire.

Ship-building Competition.

LAUNCHES FOR MANILA.

SHANGHAI AGAIN THE LOWEST BIDDERS.

[From Our Own Correspondent.]

Manila, 16th July.

Following their recent success in securing the award of the contract for repairing the U. S. Transport *Warren*, the Shanghai Dock and Engineering Co., Ltd., have put in the lowest proposals for building six launches for the Chief Quartermaster's Department. Tenders were opened on the morning of the 15th inst., at the U. S. Military Department in Manila. Before detailing each of the following statement will show the relative merit, in point of price, of each of the competing firms' tenders:—

Shanghai Dock and Engineering Co., Ltd., \$74,700 (gold)
Hongkong and Whampoa Dock Co., Ltd., \$86,441 (gold)
Taikoo Dockyard and Engineering Co., Ltd., \$88,725 (gold)
Riley, Hargreaves and Co., \$93,500 (gold)

For these small craft, it will be seen from the above comparative figures that Singapore is again penalized in favour of the China builders, in view of the greater risk the Southern colony has to accept and bigger fuel bill in sending the launches down to Manila where completed. In this respect credit must be given to the Shanghai Dock for underbidding the Hongkongers.

In detail the tenders were as follows:—
Shanghai Dock and Engineering Company, Ltd., one launch 90 feet, \$15,600 gold; two launches \$31,200; three launches \$46,800; one launch 65 feet, \$9,300 two launches \$18,600; three launches \$27,900.

Hongkong and Whampoa Dock Company, Ltd., Messrs. Findlay and Company, agents. Each launch 85 feet in length \$17,973 gold; two launches \$35,946; three launches \$53,919; one 60-foot launch \$11,986; two launches \$23,972; three launches \$35,958.

Messrs. Taikoo Dockyard and Engineering Company of Hongkong, Ltd., each of three launches 90 feet, \$19,120 gold; each of three launches 60 feet, \$10,000; each of three launches 60 feet, \$10,000.

Messrs. Riley Hargreaves and Company, Singapore, one launch both sizes each \$32,550 gold, two of both sizes; two launches both sizes \$65,100 each size; three launches both sizes \$97,650 each size.

The four tenders are all now under consideration and Colonel Bingham has not yet made his award. It is almost a foregone conclusion that Shanghai will again be successful. If the manager to carry out this contract will have secured two of an aggregate value of nearly \$500,000 (Mex.) in round figures, within the month.

FISHING BOAT PIRATED.

TRIAL OF ALLIED PIRATES.

The second case to be heard at the Criminal Sessions, last Monday morning, was against two boatmen—To Yee and Chan Kam Tai—who were charged with committing armed robbery within the waters of this Colony during the middle of last month.

Sir Francis Pigott (Chief Justice) presided, and the case was heard in the first case was called by Henry Berkeley, K.C., (Acting Attorney-General) who was instructed by Mr. H. L. Denys, J.P., of Messrs. Denys and Bowley, appeared for the Crown. The prisoners, who were undefended, pleaded not guilty to the charge.

Sir Henry stated that in this case the prisoners, who were accompanied by others, were charged with robbing the proprietor of his fishing-boat, \$19 in coin, and a bag of salt. The prosecutor, a fisherman, was in the habit of purchasing large quantities of salt with which to salt his catch, which he sold in Hongkong. On the 22nd inst., while the prosecutor's boat was anchored off So Chau, an island near Deep Bay, the prisoners and a number of other men came into sight in a small boat. A shot was fired in idyllic style, at the fishing-boat, and an order was given to lower the sail. Needless to say the order was obeyed, and the pirates boarded the boat, sailed her to some island, where they landed the crew and disappeared with the junk and the property aboard.

The prosecutor, sometime later, identified his boat, and caused prisoners to be arrested. Here also was the question of identity, but in this case the labour of the jurors would be easier, as the prosecutor's *fishie* were able to identify the prisoners, as they were quite close to them when the raid was made.

Corroborative evidence was heard, after which the prisoners made statements. They denied taking any part in the robbery. They were peaceful people, and as a matter of fact were not near the place when the robbery was committed.

The jury, however, found the prisoners guilty, and sentence of seven years' hard labour each was passed.

JAPANESE CONSULATE.

MR. T. FUNATSU PROMOTED.

The news, which has reached Hongkong through the medium of the *Official Gazette* of Tokyo, that Mr. T. Funatsu, Vice-Consul for Japan in the Colony, has been promoted to full Consul, will be received with very general satisfaction. Since the departure of Mr. Tanaka for Seattle, Mr. Funatsu assumed charge of the Japanese Consulate here—a position of no mean responsibility and requiring considerable energy in the handling of the numerous and onerous calls to exacted by social and diplomatic obligations. To state that Mr. Funatsu has discharged those duties in a manner highly creditable to himself and with dignity to the country which he has the honour to represent, is but to state the commonplace for this official by his tact and ability has earned the confidence of the Government of the Colony to which he has been accredited, the respect of his Consul colleagues, and the esteem of his fellow-countrymen and other citizens of Hongkong with whom he has some intimate contact in business and social relations. Mr. Funatsu has been largely instrumental in restoring the good feeling between the Chinese merchant class and the Japanese in Hongkong since the unfortunate *corvettes* that had arisen in connection with the institution of the Japanese boycott two years ago. It is safe to assert that at no time has the understanding between the two communities existed on such an amicable basis in Hongkong as it is found to be at present, and this happy condition has been mainly brought about by the tactfulness of an official whose worth his own Government has not been slow to recognize.

Mr. Funatsu's many friends in Hongkong will extend to him their cordial congratulations upon his promotion, which, does not, happily, synchronise with his departure from Hongkong. In fact, his recent elevation to the rank of a full consulship may mean Mr. Funatsu's greater permanency in the Colony.

MASTER AND SERVANT.

JUDGMENT OF THE COURT.

Mr. Justice Gompertz gave his reserved judgment in Chambers, last Saturday, in the case in which Jackman Alimada, a seaman, in the employ of Messrs. O. O. Moore and Company, dropped of Aguilas Street, sued his employer, O. O. Moore, for the recovery of the sum of \$374.18, alleged to be salary and travelling expenses due to him under a three-year agreement, commencing from 17th September, 1906; a counter-claim was entered in which his employer sought for the return of \$51.82 for alleged damages.

His Honour gave judgment for the plaintiff in the original action for the amount paid into Court—\$51.82—and in the counter-claim for the plaintiff for \$30 for breach of agreement.

Mr. Reader Harris, of Messrs. Wilkinson and Grist, appeared for the plaintiff, while Mr. F. X. d'Almeida e Castro, of Mr. d'Almeida and Smith, was retained for the defence.

OSAKA SHOSHEN KAISHA.

REPORT FOR THE HALF-YEAR.

Japanese papers publish the text of the business report which is to be submitted at the half-yearly general meeting of the Osaka Shosen Kaisha which is to be held in Osaka on the 24th inst. We (*Koh Herald*) append a translation.

Although business circles in general have shown revival of activity during the past half-year, shipping has not yet turned over a new leaf, the inertia resulting from the recent business depression being still very strong. Owing to the fact that Manchurian beans have found markets in Europe, foreign steamers from Europe have been enabled to get return cargoes, with the result that they have not, as formerly, carried much coal to Hongkong and Singapore. The shipping trade between China and Japan and those places has consequently been benefited largely.

The freightage on coal consigned to home ports has also risen, causing a tendency to rise also on the part of other cargo in general. In other respects, however, there has been little improvement. In regard to the domestic service, owing to the favourable rice harvest of last year, there were increases in both the passengers and cargo carried, but, unfortunately, there was severe competition in the Inland Sea and the Kii direction, so that a reduction of the freight charges became inevitable. Consequently the profits from these services were less than in the corresponding period of last year, although they were somewhat greater than in the last half.

A fair profit was secured from the line going to or touching at the Japanese ports of Kobe, Yokohama, the San-in district, Shimoda, Kago, Kure, Koshi, Tokushima, and Aomori. The result of the services between Osaka and the Loochoos and Oshima, was very good, this being attributable to an increase in the cargoes of sugar since April owing to the lowering of the tax. The Kaisha had to put extra vessels on that line and the profits were about double those previously obtained.

As to the Formosan service, thanks to the good harvest of sugar canes in the South of the island and an increase in the output of sugar and rice in the island, the steamers on that line have obtained fairly large cargoes, and the Kaisha consequently secured a profit greater than was expected. Furthermore the development of the island, which is making rapid progress every year, is constantly increasing the demand for goods from Japan.

In consequence of the dulness of Japan's trade with Korea and the establishment of railways, the service on the western coast of Korea produced rather unfavourable results, but the steamers playing on the North-eastern coast did fairly well with both passengers and cargo. The steamers going to Tairen did not get much cargo on the outward voyage, but secured full cargoes for the return journey owing to the good harvest of beans in Manchuria. As, however, the freight charges have been very low, the profit was not great.

Owing to the long continued business depression in North China, the steamers on the Tientsin line did not find much cargo, with the result that the business on that service was very poor. As the fall of silver and the Chinese boycott of Japanese steamers has not yet come to an end, both the quantity of cargo and the number of passengers on the South China service were small. The advent of the tea export season has benefited the steamers to some extent, but the profits were not greater than in the corresponding period of last year.

With regard to the services in the Japan Sea, the steamers running between Tsuruga and Vladivostok were much affected by the abolition of the Free Port system at the latter port, but the worst was over by the end of April. The export of onions and some other vegetables commenced at the beginning of May, while the number of passengers did not decrease during the term, with the result that the profits realised were not less than at the end of the corresponding period of last year. Owing, however, to the bad fruit harvest in the Hokkaido, the result of the coastal service to Vladivostok was not so favourable as in the corresponding period of 1908.

Under the orders of the Saghalien Government a Saghalien service was started in May, but owing to the shortness of the time since its establishment nothing can yet be said for certain as to the results.

The business done under the contracts entered into with the Railway Board was not good, there not yet having been time for it to properly develop.

The Kaisha has entered into a contract concerning through traffic with the Raitan railway at home and in Siberia, but it has not as yet been carried out.

The new American service has only just been inaugurated by the *Tacoma Maru*, but it is not too much to say that it will add a new page to the history of Japanese shipping.

To sum up, more favourable prospects were apparent in the domestic services during the past term, but it is still very early to take an optimistic view. For a really prosperous period, it must wait until special circles in general have fully recovered their activities. A continuation of expenditure was continued during the term but the Kaisha must be said to be fortunate in being able, at this hard time, to submit accounts such as those which have been set forth. During the term, the Kaisha employed 120 steamers, aggregating 145,598 tons, on its domestic and foreign lines, which was only 44 in number, and carried 1,014,567 passengers and 14,717,673 lots of goods, securing a gross profit of ¥4,526,805. When other items are added, the total profit reaches ¥6,055,305. As compared with the previous half these figures show an increase of 10 per cent in the number of passengers, of 45,745 in the lots of goods, of ¥155,540 in the profit from passengers and cargo, and of ¥194,040 in the total profit. The latter were greater by ¥48,075 than those of the corresponding period of last year.

It is stated that the dividend recommended will be at the rate of 6 per cent per annum.

MYSTERIOUS FISHERMEN.

A ROMANCE OF THE SEA.

The C. N. S. *Tamusi*, which arrived here yesterday, reports the N. G. D. *Nami* of 14th inst., brought up three mysterious passengers. When she met the pilot boat outside she was asked to take on board three dark-skinned fishermen who had been handed over to the care of the pilot by a Chinese fishing junk. All that could be learnt of their history was that they were found in a canoe, in an emaciated condition, by a Chinese junk off Chusan. They were taken to the island, given food and shelter until they had sufficiently recovered to renew their voyage, and then brought to the mouth of the Yangtze and given into the care of the pilot boat. No one on board the latter, or indeed on the *Tamusi*, could understand a word of the castaways' language.

As soon as the *Tamusi* arrived in Shanghai the River Police were informed and Inspector Mellows went on board to take charge of the men. With their two boxes they were taken to the police launch, and thence to the hulk, where their effects were examined to ascertain if possible where the men had come from. The search, however, revealed no definite clue. The boxes contained a heterogeneous collection of clothing some of which was probably the gift of Chinese fishermen, a loaf of bread, some eggs, cigars, tobacco, matches, and a quantity of fishing gear. Several fishing books beautifully fashioned from mother-of-pearl, were found enclosed in stout wooden cases, and these, and a quantity of tinware and steel tools showed that the mysterious strangers were fishermen by craft. Other articles found in the boxes included some primitive tools, a bunch of woven grass, a sack of rice, a pair of sandals, a loincloth, a brocade with coral, and a woven grass mat. There was also a bamboo covered with mysterious characters.

The men still looked somewhat emaciated as the result of their recent experiences, and they were doleful and silent. They presented a curious appearance in the shirts and trousers which had been given to them on board the *Tamusi*. They are of short stature, almost black complexion, with curly matted hair, crushed noses flat at the base, and thick lips. One of the three is evidently much older than the others. He has a curly beard and his arms and shins are covered with tattoo marks. The other two are young men, with smooth shins, and curly hair. All of them are of Chinese descent, and the beads, inserted in a large puncture through the lower part of the ear. One of the younger men wears a necklace of coral and beads.

How these mysterious fishermen came to be so far out at sea in their frail canoe is a mystery. Until it has been found possible to communicate with them in some tongue which they can understand their nationality will be a matter of conjecture. It is quite possible that they may belong to one of the uncivilized tribes of the Philippines. In some respects they answer to published descriptions of the Aetas, but they also have several of the characteristics of the Malay negroes. Their canoe was not brought up to Shanghai, so that it is impossible to give a description of it. What will be done with the men is not known. At present they are being cared for by the Police Hulk, and for this yesterday they were given rice and sardines, instructions being given by Inspector Mellows to give them the latter without showing them the tin, lest they should not realize that they were fish.

Inquiries were made yesterday regarding the three fishermen who were brought to Shanghai by the C. N. S. *Tamusi*. As it was thought that they came from Yap or Guam, two local residents who had spent some time at cable stations at these places, spoke to the newcomers, but it was very soon apparent that the strangers had not come from either of these islands.

A map was produced, and various places were mentioned to them, including Saipan. Immediately Saipan was mentioned the three at once indicated that this was the locality they had drifted from. Saipan is in Chamorro, a German possession in the South Sea Islands. The German Consular authorities have accordingly decided to send the men back to their native land and they will leave Shanghai for Hongkong in a few days, where they will be placed on the outgoing steamer bound for Saipan. No boat will be leaving Hongkong for about a month so in the meantime the three fishermen will be looked after by the Hongkong German Consular authorities. Had the fishermen arrived a few days earlier their nationality would have been at once discovered, as Professor Fuhlendorff, a member of the German Scientific Expedition that toured the South Sea Islands, was in Shanghai en route to Peking. It is thought that he would have been able to tell the tribe to which they belonged by the formation of their heads and the earrings, etc., which they wore. It was stated yesterday that the Chusan fishermen who picked the drifting fishermen up told the pilot that originally there were five men in the canoe, but two of them had died from exposure. This information was transmitted to the Chusan fishermen by signal. The canoe was abandoned because it was in a very dilapidated condition when the men were picked up. In the meantime the strangers are being housed on the River Police hulk.

THE FLOODS.

A VALE OF TEARS.

A correspondent at Wuhu writes:—The rate at which the Yangtze is rising spells widespread disaster throughout the Valley. The writer is more particularly acquainted with the regions in the Province of Anhui but in a valley like the Yangtze it is easy to understand how serious the situation is. The islands in the river above Tientsin are only recognizable by a few trees and the roofs of straw huts on raised ground sticking out of the water. As this is often the case with these islands it may not seem to those who pass in ships that there is anything exceptional this year owing to the fact that once the land disappears every foot extra is not so apparent to the passer-by. This year the extra rise is very significant as a considerable rise above the level of the ground on these islands means the threatening of the flood barriers on the mainland. These are not only threatened but already many of them have been carried away, particularly on the North bank of the river. There is now no barrier to separate the mighty river from the foot of the Ngo Mountains. The 40 ft barrier to the south of the Williams Channel is threatened should the river rise another three inches, which is not only highly probable but a certainty. This barrier known as the Ched Feng-wel protects a vast rice area; when the barrier goes the rice goes with it. Many square miles of rice land has become the temporary bed of the river at what is commonly called the "Law Wan" bend. The people from these areas, seeing that inevitable devastation was bound to come upon this land collected their chickens, ducks, and geese as well as their pigs, and sold them in Wuhu at a fraction of the normal price, and now they have nothing to fall back upon so that the region is a vale of tears likely to be

come more so as the floods increase. In the uplands the crops are safe and are doing well, but how much of the lower Yangtze valley is spared? The price of last year's rice is disastrously high, being in the heart of the rice producing country \$1.00 for 100 lbs as against last year's 2.00 lbs in the same areas at the same period of the year. We hear of drought in the North, flood in the south, and now come the ever-swelling floods in the Yangtze. The prospect for the immediate future is bad, but that for the winter and the spring of next year is infinitely worse.

CONSERVANCY PROBLEMS.
What are the officials going to do? How are they going to relieve the distress and starve off possible riot and insurrection in the spring? They have not the money to do anything themselves and they do not want foreign money in the only legitimate way it should be given—namely for extensive works directed towards protection from future floods and for the opening up of new means of communication, whereby produce might be rapidly moved to distressed areas. No subscription should be got up which had for its sole object the immediate relief of distress. The floods in the Yangtze are of too frequent occurrence for such remedial which has no remedy. The whole question of these floods should be gone into and a plan drawn up and submitted to the Central Government for approval, with the offer of support from charitable bodies or others. One thing that must be borne in upon the official mind is that in the long run it does not pay to remove and thereby lower the surface of the land in order to raise the land barriers but rather in this country further and greater disaster. What is required is the deepening of the rivers and creeks and with the mud taken therefrom raise as much of the land in the vicinity above the flood level as it is possible with the material. This will form in itself a broad flood barrier which can be cultivated, while the deepened rivers and creeks would form some slight reservoir for the surplus waters which produce floods. In no country in the world is this question of flood conservancy more important than in China and in no country is it less scientifically attended to. The land has been lowered to raise the banks so that the bed of the rivers were ultimately on a higher level than the country through which they ran. This came about through spasmodic attempts at repairs without a systematic and thorough study of the whole question.

A study of the Yangtze floods must involve a thorough examination of the big lakes in the valley which should not only be made big reservoirs for catching the surplus waters but navigable waterways. Any scheme so great might frighten the officials by its initial cost. But where is the need of timidity? The money would be spent upon coolies requiring assistance to keep them from starvation and possible riot, and furthermore the work would be a profitable one. Tonnage dues on the improved waterways in the populous areas in which these lakes would be a new and paying source of revenue for the government; while the sale of mud to raise the surrounding lands about the normal flood limits would certainly reduce the cost of the work. Now as the preliminary work would be done in the winter when the water was at its lowest no dredging machinery would be required other than light railway and tubs for the coolies would do the excavating. As the work advanced and the officials saw there was a chance of its being a remunerative undertaking there can be little doubt but that they would see to its ultimate carrying through, with requisite machinery, particularly when they saw that the rice land from which so much of the country's revenue is derived was being won back from the floods. Some permanent work of no small nature must be taken in hand for this "Vale of tears."

IN THE YANGTZE ESTUARY.
Our correspondent at Huchow, writing on July 3, says:—The longest, coldest, most disagreeable, most destructive *Wang-mai* (moist season)—known for many years is now occupying everybody's attention in Huchow. It has been marked by exceedingly heavy rains causing overflowing canals and floods everywhere. All streets along canals and many others are impassable, the water rising from one to three feet. The flood, moreover, has invaded many houses causing great inconvenience and much distress. Not only so, but many of the mud houses of the poorer people, being undermined by the water, have fallen.

The farmers who for ten days have been working frantically pumping the water from their fields have now practically given up the struggle and resigned themselves to the loss of their rice crop. The price of rice has already advanced a dollar a picul and may go higher. Whether it will be possible again to set out a crop depends upon the termination of the wet weather. Even if possible a low yield must be reckoned upon.

It is now thirty-two days since the rains began and it is still raining. Launch communication with Shanghai has been discontinued, the last launch reaching here June 29, after running a gauntlet of infuriated farmers, who, alleging that the launches caused an added overflow of water into their already flooded fields, collected on bridges and hurled down heavy stones at the launches to compel them to stop running. One launch arriving early in the morning got through, as but few farmers were out; the rest were forced to stop. It probably will be at least two weeks before the waters will subside enough for the launches to be allowed to pass. Meanwhile we have had no mail and know nothing of the world beyond our horizon.

It is said that an effort is being made to send mail to Shanghai via Hangchow, whether successfully or not is not known.—*Shanghai Times*.

A NEW SOLICITOR.

ADMITTED TO PRACTICE IN HONGKONG.

Before the business of the Criminal Sessions was started last Monday morning, Sir Henry Berkeley, K.C. (Acting Attorney-General), moved that Mr. William Blakestone Hind be admitted to practice as a solicitor in Hongkong. Counsel stated that the papers had been filed and were in order, the gentleman having already been admitted in the Court of England.

Sir Francis Pigott (Chief Justice) said that he found the papers in order and wished Mr. Hind success.

The new solicitor bowed his acknowledgments, and left the Court.

WITH the closing of three-quarters of the opium shops, the Chinese who have become addicted to the opium habit are casting about for a substitute for the drug, says the N. G. D. *Nami*. Their choice seems to have fallen on morphine, as so far the police have discovered that a number of Chinese by the use of a hypodermic syringe, have been using morphine. Yesterday (19th inst.) at the Mixed Court two Chinese named Lion Yung-an, a barber, and Li King-yung, a coolie, were charged with having been concerned together in the commission of an illegal operation, viz., injecting morphine into each other. Detective Sub-Inspector Vaughan said that the police were doing all they could to prevent the spread of the practice. The syringes and the morphine were found on the accused. Both were ordered to be imprisoned pending an investigation as to the names of the shopkeepers who had sold the morphine to the accused.

SMUGGLING COOLIES INTO AUSTRALIA.

INTERESTING ACTION IN THE SUPREME COURT.

Another immigration case came on for hearing before His Honour the Police Judge (Mr. H. H. J. Gompertz) in the Supreme Court, last Monday. A trader named Cheng Yu Ting, of 6, Wing Wo Street, sued one Hung Kwok Lam, residing at 312, Queen's Road Central, to recover the sum of \$1,000, money alleged to be due on a promissory note. There was a counter-claim to get \$2,000, also alleged to be due on a promissory note.

Mr. C. G. Alabaster, instructed by Mr. E. Davidson, of Messrs. Hastings and Hastings, appeared for the plaintiff. For the defence was Mr. J. W. Orr, with whom was Mr. Andrew G. Jackson, of Messrs. Johnson, Stokes and Martin.

Mr. Alabaster said that his claim was \$1,850 but he abandoned the \$850 so as to bring the matter within the jurisdiction of the Summary Court.

Mr. Orr admitted that his client owed plaintiff \$1,000, asked for a "set off." He said that plaintiff owed defendant \$2,000. By deducting \$1,000 from that debt, left plaintiff indebted to defendant for the other \$1,000, which in fact really made defendant the plaintiff.

Mr. Alabaster said his friend could not get a "set off."

Mr. Orr pursued that he was only giving formal notice, and added that the debts were incurred for sending coolies to Australia. He was aware that his friend, Mr. Alabaster, was going to raise the defence of illegality. If that was so he (Mr. Orr) was entitled to twenty-four hours' notice.

Honour—Are you going to raise that point?

Mr. Alabaster said he would see as the case went on.

His Honour—But you must give the other side notice.

Mr. Orr observed that if the point of illegality was raised he would raise the point himself. If his friend intended to do so he would ask that the case be adjourned.

Mr. Alabaster said he was entitled to raise that point.

Mr. Orr, opening the case, stated that his client resided in a boarding-house for seamen, while the plaintiff, who was a Chinese, made a living by sending coolies to Australia. Defendant came to know the plaintiff in this boarding-house, and last November it was arranged that a number of men should be sent to Australia by the steamer *Cranley*. The defendant, who was acquainted with all the sailors, was to arrange with certain people on board the vessel for the shipment of the coolies. The arrangement arrived at was that the fares for the men were to be \$50 a head. Defendant signed the promissory note for the money, the condition being that the money was to be repaid only if the coolies were sent to Australia, which they did not. Some time later five men were shipped on board the *Cranley* at the rate of \$80 per head. In this case the defendant stood guarantee for the money. This batch was safely landed in Australia, as a letter was received to that effect, and defendant was entitled to his money.

Evidence was then called, and his Honour gave judgment for the plaintiff with costs. In the counter-claim he non-suited the defendant with costs.

DR. OKADA ON CHINESE CODE.

Dr. Okada, legal adviser of the Chinese Government, who returned to Tokyo on the 3rd inst. on furlough, interviewed by a press representative has made the following statement:—

China is now busily engaged in the arrangement preparatory to the introduction of constitutional government. The Prince Regent is paying attention with great earnestness to the establishment of the new regime and the provincial government, too, are eagerly taking to the investigation of the subject. The Prince Regent is also making a close investigation about the

MACAO'S DELIMITATION.

H.E. KO YU HIM RECEIVES A TELEGRAM FROM CHINESE IN MANILA.

[From Our Own Correspondent.]

Canton, 21st July.

Two days ago, the Imperial Special Commissioner, H.E. Ko Yu Him, appointed to conduct negotiations with the Portuguese Government on the delimitation of Macao, received a telegram from the Chinese residing in Manila.

The telegram reads as follows: "The Portuguese have encroached on our territory to a great extent. Pray strenuously maintain our claims and not give way to the Portuguese, so as to afford greater protection to our boundary rights." (Sd.), The Kwangtung Merchants' Guild."

SECRET SOCIETIES.

LEGISLATION IN SINGAPORE.

At the meeting of the Singapore Legislative Council on 16th instant, the Hon. Mr. W. D. Barrow moved the first reading of a Bill to amend the law relating to Societies. The objects and reasons attached to the Bill are as follows:—

The Societies Ordinance 1889 needs amendment partly to enable the Government to exempt from registration harmless societies which it is now found necessary to register and partly to meet the alteration in the nature of dangerous societies since it was passed.

A society once exempted from registration under the present Ordinance cannot be subsequently dealt with under it, and as experience has shown that several societies, which were harmless and even useful when first exempted, became later objectionable and dangerous, it has been necessary to refuse exemption in all but exceptional cases. The result has been to give needless trouble to the managers of a large number of societies with which the Government has no wish to interfere. It is proposed to alter the law by requiring exempted societies to give information concerning themselves when called upon to do so, and by authorizing the Governor in Council to order the dissolution of an exempted society, which is being used for unlawful purposes or for purposes incompatible with the public interest of the Colony, and to order the reduction of an exempted society to the status of a registered society. This alteration will enable the Government to limit registration to those societies whose conduct needs supervision.

In 1889 the usual dangerous society was a large organization with many members and an elaborate ritual; its modern successor is a knot of bad characters with little bond between them except the recognition of certain men as leaders. To deal with these altered conditions it is proposed to enable the Registrar to record the photographs and fingerprints of persons who give false information concerning unlawful societies or refuse to give information in their possession concerning them; to increase the powers of search and to make the offence of managing an unlawful society triable by a District Court.

Alterations of minor importance have also been made and it has been thought better to repeal and re-enact the Ordinance rather than to amend it.

In moving the first reading he said that the Bill was intended to replace that passed twenty years ago for the purpose of abolishing the old dangerous societies. That Bill had been the subject of a very keen debate and introduced on the personal initiative of the then Governor, Sir Cecil Smith. It evoked much Unofficial opposition and many doubts were expressed of the probable success. It had been a brilliant success, and was now to be re-enacted with some changes dictated by the experience of twenty years. It was natural that some alteration and amendment would be required, from the alteration in the condition of things. A large number of applications was made for exemption, but the Government had to refuse them. The reason is that the present law gives power to control the society, once exempted. Literary societies, debating societies, recreation societies had been exempted, and then changed into nothing more or less than gambling clubs. In one case a Club had been bought by a Chinaman and carried on afterwards by him. The Government therefore had had to refuse exemptions in many cases. The present Bill proposed to give the Government power to order an exempted society to register, but shall not do so unless it shall appear that it is likely to be used for an unlawful purpose in the Colony. The old Societies were mainly Triad Societies, large organizations, sometimes spreading beyond one settlement. They had very full boards of management and elaborate ritual. The secret societies of the present day was a loose collection of bad characters, with no particular bond and often dying away in eighteen months or so. The organization was of the loosest, books and documents scanty, and it was very hard to get evidence against the leaders. Power is now to be taken to order exempted societies to give information to the Registrar. And to take photographs of persons suspected of belonging to unlawful societies for future reference. At present the powers of search were confined to a time when the power was actually going on. This was to be enlarged to the power of search when there was reasonable ground for suspecting the presence of persons or documents connected with societies. Another change was that cases might be tried by the District Courts. Still another provided for the making and regular publication of lists of societies. He moved the first reading of the Bill.

The Attorney General seconded the motion was carried.

G. N. S.S. "MINNESOTA."

THE NEW CAPTAIN.

Mr. H. W. Ravens, chief officer of the G. N. S.S. *Minnesota*, has been duly appointed master of the vessel in succession to Captain E. V. Roberts, deceased.

Captain Ravens, to whom we extend our congratulations, is one of the company's most experienced servants, having served on the *Minnesota* for the past five years—precisely during the whole of her commission, and although a young man, just 38, enjoys the confidence of his employers and their patrons, and the esteem of his confidants in Pacific and Asiatic maritime circles, where he is well known and by whom, we may confidently say, he will be valued as an able successor to his late lamented chief.

The remains of the late Captain Roberts were cremated at the Karagashira crematorium on Wednesday evening, in the presence of those of the ship's officers and crew able to attend and the manager and staff of the local office of the Nippon Yusen Kaisha, who are the Nagasaki agents for the Great Northern Steamship Company. The ashes, as previously stated, will be conveyed to the United States on the vessel's return.

CANTON HARBOUR FATALITY.

CHINESE LAD MEETS DEATH UNDER STRANGE CIRCUMSTANCES.

[From Our Own Correspondent.]

Canton, 22nd July.

A sad harbour accident took place on the 16th instant in the vicinity of the Canton Medical College. The steam-launch *Kong Shun*, when about to leave her wharf, collided with a junk and damaged part of the latter's stern. As a result of the collision, a line of rope was snapped in two with great force and in rapidly swinging round caught a boy of thirteen, who was at the time standing on the deck. The unfortunate youth was seriously injured in the neck with the result that he was killed instantaneously. The matter of the launch was arrested by the Water Police and at the Nanchow Magistracy yesterday he was made to pay a sum of 200 taels to the parents of the deceased as compensation.

THE CHINESE MEDICAL PROFESSION.

Le Comte, in his memoirs and observations published in the latter part of the seventeenth century, wrote: "There is another disorder in China, a great deal more dangerous than that they lay to our charge, and that is that there everybody is permitted to practice physic, like other mechanical arts, without examination or taking degree." This is as true at the present day as when it was first committed to paper. For centuries medical knowledge in China has been at a standstill, and the population has been at the mercy of the ignorant charlatans who pass themselves off as doctors. In spite of over half a century of close contact with Europeans the Chinese doctor of to-day remains ignorant of the rudiments of anatomy and physiology, and has the most ludicrous notions of the functions of the internal organs, and the causes of disease. He pretends to determine the treatment and prognosis of every ailment by feeling the pulse alone and ascribes several pulses to each arm, and infinite variations to each pulse. Kach pulse is supposed to show the condition of some particular organ of the body, and all the pulses may vary at the same time. Diseases are attributed to occult influences of the most absurd kind, and reliance is usually placed upon the quantity rather than the quality of the medicine swallowed. Thus doses may vary from thirty to forty pills and a pint, to even a quart of liquid. The disgusting nature of many of the medicines employed is a matter of general knowledge, surgery, as the word is understood in Western lands, is unknown, and boils and similar affections, instead of being opened and drained, are closed by the unsightly plaster, which are such a common sight in the streets of native cities.

Such being the present state of medical science in China it is hardly to be wondered at that even those who may profess little sympathy for ordinary missionary work are whole-hearted supporters of mission hospitals. The amount of good done by these institutions can hardly be exaggerated. That their work is beginning to be appreciated is shown by the fact that there is scarcely a mission hospital in China where the foreign doctors do not gradually overcome the influence of the Chinese prejudices against foreign doctors. How deep rooted these prejudices are is apparent to everyone who has lived in China for a few years. In spite of the excellent work done by the hospitals in Shanghai there are too many who can only be persuaded with the utmost difficulty to enter the doors, and prefer the crude methods of their own doctors to the enlightened methods of Western science. Treatment in a foreign hospital after an accident may remove some fears, but the patient is likely to return to his old adviser when his injuries have healed. So great is the antipathy of Chinese public opinion to the surgeon's craft that post-mortem examinations are banned, and unless there are external marks of violence there is frequently no possibility of discovering how death has been caused. An inquest upon the suspected victim of a crime is usually the merest farce, the tests used by the native practitioners seldom revealing the real cause of death.

It is clear that in no profession is reform more urgently needed than in that of Chinese medical practitioners, but how that reform is to be carried out is a very different question. A competent medical profession cannot be created in a few years for a country of such vast dimensions as China, and though the mission hospitals are training as many native assistants as possible they can as yet but touch the fringe of the problem. Government action on a liberal scale is necessary if anything is to be accomplished in the present generation, and even that will not suffice unless it is forthcoming from native communities throughout the land. Hospitals, under expert supervision, should be formed in every city of any size in the Empire, and this cannot be done without the philanthropic support of every large Chinese community. At the present moment a bitter fight is being waged against the opium habit, and refugees for curing victims of the drug have now been opened all over the empire. Might not these form the nucleus of a system of hospitals for the care of the sick and the training of students, in every district? Years of hard work would be necessary to make such a system succeed, but not until something of the kind is done will it be possible to create a body of competent doctors sufficient in number for the needs of the people. At present China is at the mercy of every wave of infectious disease. Each epidemic of cholera, plague, small-pox and other diseases smites down thousands who might escape by observing the simplest sanitary precautions, or by receiving proper medical attention. In spite of this fact, no effort is being made by China herself to face the problem. Europe and America have already demonstrated their interest in the problem by founding hospitals and Universities, but they cannot undertake the entire responsibility of creating a medical profession sufficient for the needs of China, and it must be left to nothing short of concerted action throughout the nation itself will put an end to the disorder pointed out by Le Comte so many years ago.—N. C. D. News.

THE Wai-wu-pu intends to make the following proposals to the Diplomatic Corps for the better regulation of the acquisition of land by the missionaries in the interior: 1. that they shall not purchase land from the people by force, but with their consent; 2. that they shall submit all intended purchases to the local authorities so that the latter may make inquiries as to whether the land in question is Government property or not; 3. that after the completion of the sale they shall apply to the local authorities for title deeds; 4. that all land purchased by them shall for ever remain missionary property; 5. that in the event of their being desirous to resell the land, it must be sold to the Chinese; and 6. that the local authorities shall have power to veto all colourable purchases.

PRESENTATION TO CAPTAIN AND MRS. F. A. BROWN.

A large and representative number of the Wanchai Wesleyan Church congregation and friends gathered in the Sailors' and Soldiers' Home on Wednesday evening to do honour to Captain and Mrs. F. A. Brown, Rev. R. W. Anderson, M.D., of Falmouth, presented Captain Brown with a silver kettle, stand, and lamp and a case of spoons for his wife, a set of gold buttons for himself and a silver-mounted hairbrush for his son Max. The inscription read as follows:—"A parting token of affection presented to Capt. and Mrs. Brown by the congregation and friends of Wanchai Wesleyan Church, Hongkong, and by the members of the Wesleyan Mission, Canton, July 21, 1909."

Dr. Anderson also presented Mrs. Brown with a pair of beautiful diamond earrings which were given in the name of the Sewing Society. Later in the evening the Chairman announced that some friends who had not been aware of the presentation handed to him several sums to be conveyed to Capt. Brown for the purchase of books. Dr. Anderson in a speech full of feeling and sparkling with humour dwelt on the invaluable services rendered by Capt. and Mrs. Brown to the Wesleyan Church. He recalled the fact that in the early days before the present Chapel was erected, a weekly fellowship-meeting used to meet in the house of Capt. Brown. Dr. Anderson also eulogized the unbounded hospitality which had been extended, not only to lonely civilians in Hongkong but also to numerous members of the Army and Navy. Reference was also made to the prominent part taken by our friends in the Coffee Bar opened in 1895, which now had developed into the recent Sailors' and Soldiers' Home in Arsenal Street. In the inception and development of the Home Capt. Brown had given ungrudgingly of his substance, time and influence, while Mrs. Brown had endeared herself to all by her willing service rendered week by week in the Temperance meeting and the Sunday Evening Gospel meeting. God-speed and assured them that in their life in Canada they would be followed by the prayers of the congregation and the blessing of the Trinity God.

Capt. Brown warmly thanked the friends on behalf of himself and his wife, but could not bring himself to think he deserved it all. He said he had been greatly encouraged by letters which he and his wife had received at times from many corners of the globe. These told how the writers had been cheered and strengthened by the temptations and homesickness incidental to life in the East. To know that he helped his fellows was to him a sufficient reward, but he would treasure all his days their words of appreciation and love.

During the evening a fine musical programme was rendered by Mrs. Joughin, the Misses Baker, Mr. White and the Rev. R. W. Anderson. Mr. Peel acting as accompanist. After "Auld Lang Syne" had been sung the meeting closed with the Benediction.—Contributed.

TROUBLE IN A BARBER SHOP.

ALLEGED EXCESSIVE BILL BRINGS BAD BLOOD.

A certain barber shop in the Colony was the scene of a disturbance the other day. The story was told to Mr. F. A. Hazeland (first police magistrate) in the Police Court to-day, when A. Landau, the manager of a cinematograph show in the Colony, summoned J. O. Spiess, the manager of the Paris Toilet Co., Ltd., for using abusive and insulting language and assault. A cross-summons was issued for the use of indecent language.

When the case was called, the magistrate inquired whether the parties could not come to some settlement.

Prosecutor stated that he was willing to withdraw the summons if defendant apologized.

Defendant:—I will not apologize.

The Court:—I will adjourn the case for a week to see if some settlement can be arrived at.

Defendant:—I don't want to settle the matter.

The prosecutor stated that on Tuesday last, in the forenoon, he called at the barber shop and complained to defendant of being overcharged. In the bill for his wife's hair-dressing, "I told him that his charge was excessive," the prosecutor went on, "and told him that if those words his charge should have a little put up in the ladies' room. Charging 58 and 59 for arranging a lady's hair is ridiculous. The defendant is a countryman of mine, and I called him a robber."

His Worship remarked that prosecutor had no right to use those words. They were very strong words indeed.

Prosecutor said that those very words had been used to him when he was engaged as clerk by a certain hotel in town.

Defendant:—Did you not call me a robber?

Prosecutor:—I called you a robber, not a robber.

Defendant:—No man in Hongkong calls me a robber. Did you not call me bad names and asked me to come out into the street to fight?

—No.

The defendant stated that at about half-past eleven o'clock on the morning in question Landau went to his shop with certain cinematograph papers, and he asked him why he had struck out certain items on the bill. The bill was not a heavy one, he went on to say, as a matter of fact 54 more should have been added to it. Landau replied that his wife was not an American lady, and became very angry, saying that he could pay the bill.

I got angry, too, and said that if he did not want to pay, would he mind?

Landau then proceeded to leave the premises. When he got as far as the corner, he turned around and said:—"Look here, you are a robber." Defendant took him back again into the shop, and asked him to retract the statement.

The Court:—Did you hold him by the chest?

Defendant:—Yes. When he went out he called me bad names in French.

Landau:—What language did I use when I called you bad name?

Spiess:—English.

Landau:—Did I use when I called you a robber?—French.

Landau:—There is no word in French for—

Spiess:—If you did not say it in French my wife could not understand.

Landau:—Was your wife present?—Yes.

When I spoke to you did you not crush up the bill in your hand?—I did.

And did you not say that you would put me in Court if I did not pay?—Yes.

His Worship said that both parties were equally to blame. It was unjustifiable for Landau to have used the word robber, and he bound both parties over in the sum of 500 each to keep the peace for a year.

This general balance sheet and profit and loss account of the Netherlands Trading Society to 31st December, 1908, shows that after deducting current expenses and writing off bad debts, and with the addition of the balance brought forward from 1907, the net profit amount to 7,419,233.95 (\$244,260), out of which, after providing for the reserve to the extent of 7,272,800 (\$230,075) a dividend of 8% has been declared.

CHINA LIGHTS.

SALE COMPLETED.

[From Our Own Correspondent.]

Canton, 20th July.

The completion of the purchase of the properties and business of the Canton Electric Light Works by local Chinese officials from the China Light and Power Company, Limited, was effected yesterday (the 18th inst.), when the balance of the total sum of \$1,360,000 was paid by the purchasers and the properties and business of the well-known firm taken over by them on the same day. The required capital of the Kwangtung Electric Light Company, Limited, is reported to have already been fully subscribed. The whole staff of engineers, workmen, etc., have been retained in the service of the new concern.

HONGKONG WATER POLO SHIELD COMPETITION.

SECOND ROUND.

BUFFS VS. 83RD COY. R.G.A.

Last Saturday's Water Polo Match between the 83rd Coy. Royal Garrison Artillery and the Buffs, proved an easy thing for the latter from start to finish. The Artillerymen never seemed inclined to mark their men and allowed them to score 13 goals to their one. Private Cloke of the Buffs played a capital game for the Buffs, and most of the goals recorded were scored by him.

The following represented the 83rd and Buffs:—Cloke, Smith, Stiff, McMahon, Burke, Vincer and Barrard.

83rd Coy:—Nash, Hopley, Robinson, Green, Sile, Tarrington and Baldwin.

LEAGUE TABLE.

Played. Won. Lost. Drawn. Points.

C. Y. C. 2 2 0 0 4

V. R. C. 2 2 0 0 4

83rd Coy. R.G.A. 2 1 1 0 2

Buffs 1 0 1 0 2

B. O. C. 1 0 1 0 2

83rd Coy. R.G.A. 2 0 2 0 0

87th Co. R.G.A. 2 0 2 0 0

88th Co. R.G.A. 2 0 2 0 0

88th Co. R.G.A. 2 0 2 0 0

THIRD ROUND.

LUSITANO RECREATION CLUB VS. ROYAL ENGINEERS.

The first match in the third round of the Hongkong Water Polo Shield Competition played last Monday afternoon at the Victoria Recreation Club's enclosure between the Lusitano Recreation Club and the Royal Engineers was by far the most interesting match seen this season, both teams being very evenly matched and the play fast.

Many chances to score were thrown away by the Lusitanos owing to selfishness on the part of one or two of their players, and considerable wild aiming at the goal resulting in no score being recorded at half time.

The teams were:—

Whites. Lusitano Recreation Club:—A. J. V. Ribeiro (Capt.), E. M. O. Remedios, F. L. da Rosa, J. M. C. Lopes, R. A. Carvalho, C. A. Rodrigues and C. M. S. Alves.

Blues. Royal Engineers:—Morrish (Capt.), McCrory, Coxon, Holmes, Marshall, Barton, and Goodyear.

Roxa scored the ball at the opening of the game and soon tried to score, the ball going high. Ribeiro and Lopes also made repeated attempts to score, without success, and spectators looked grave for the Engineers when Lopes got away and swam up the bath by himself, taking a well directed shot which, however, was well stopped by Morrish, the Engineers' half back. Goodyear then got possession of the ball, but shot wide of his mark, the same player making another unsuccessful attempt a minute later. The play was now of a give-and-take nature, both sides trying hard to score, the result at half time standing at Lusitanos 0, Engineers 0.

Roxa again obtained possession of the leather at the commencement of the second spell, and soon after registered the first goal for his team, from a splendid pass by Lopes, the ball being placed a couple of yards in front of the Engineers' goal which made it impossible for the goalkeeper to stop the stinging shot sent at this short distance by Roxa. The Whites again pressed after their success and Rodrigues, after a couple of unsuccessful tries, added the second goal for the Lusitanos. The Engineers, however, were not discouraged and played with the same vigour, the result being that Goodyear scored soon after. At this stage many anticipated a draw, as the Lusitanos now showed signs of fatigue, but still the latter played well to the finish and at the close of time were seen pressing their opponents' back, the final score standing at Lusitanos 2 goals, R.E.'s 1 goal.

LEAGUE TABLE.

Played. Won. Lost. Drawn. Total.

C. Y. C. 2 2 0 0 4

V. R. C. 2 2 0 0 4

83rd Coy. R.G.A. 2 1 1 0 2

Buffs 1 0 1 0 2

B. O. C. 1 0 1 0 2

83rd Coy. R.G.A. 2 0 2 0 0

87th Co. R.G.A. 2 0 2 0 0

88th Co. R.G.A. 2 0 2 0 0

THIRD ROUND.

B.O.C. VS. 87TH CO. R.G.A.

Last Tuesday afternoon at the Victoria Recreation Club's enclosure the B.O.C. met the 87th Co. Royal Garrison Artillery to play off their match in the above round, which resulted in a victory for the Boys by 2 goals to one.

The teams were as follows:—

B.O.C.:—A. E. Ellis, A. J. Ellis, L. C. Cordeiro, I. E. Chunyui, H. J. White, B. Muskett and Leitao.

87th Co. R.G.A.:—S. H. Harris, Old, Birch, Cooper, Connolly, Rickwood and Baccroft.

The Boys did not have matters all their own way as many expected, as the Artillerymen showed up well and have improved wonderfully. The B.O.C. managed to net the ball twice in the first half, the goals being scored by A. E. Ellis and Leitao, but in the second spell the 87th Co. netted the leather once, the B.O.C. failing to add any more to their credit, the game thus resulting in a win for the Boys by 2 goals to one.

The Artillerymen played on the part of one or two of the Boys handicapped their score which no doubt would have been bigger had they played with more combination and passed the ball often instead of trying shots from all sorts of positions.

THIRD ROUND.

V. R. C. VS. BUFFS.

The Victoria Recreation Club's enclosure was well filled yesterday afternoon, especially with the Military, supporters of the Buffs, who had come down to see their friends play the representatives of the Victoria Recreation Club in the third round of the Water Polo Shield Competition. The latter team had little difficulty in securing the victory of 2 goals to 1, and

could easily have added a few more had they played their usual game instead of a loose one. The Buffs played a splendid defensive game throughout and by marking their opponents closely kept them from scoring often. The teams were:—

Blues:—V. R. C.:—L. E. Lammett, A. H. Carroll, A. E. Alves, A. V. Barros, F. K. Tala, J. M. Rosa Ferreira and P. M. Remedios.

Whites:—Buffs:—

The Club obtained possession of the ball at the commencement and Carroll attempted the first shot, which, however, went a trifle high, but soon after Lammett made up for it and scored. Pereira netted the second goal from a free throw from Carroll and before long the latter player swam away from his opponent and had little difficulty in placing the leather between the posts for the third time. Wild play followed and the Blues after many unsuccessful tries secured their last goal before the call of half time, the score then standing at V.R.C. 4 goals, Buffs 1 goal.

In a scramble in front of the Club's goal in the second spell, the Buffs netted their first, but Lammett soon materialised with a splendid backhand from a pass by Carroll, the latter placing the ball before Pereira again, who scored the remaining 2 goals. Just before time the Kentishmen obtained possession of the leather and with a long swift shot beat the V.R.C. goalkeeper entirely, registering their second goal. The final score standing at V.R.C. 7 goals, Buffs 1 goal.

C. Y. C. VS. 83RD COY. R.G.A.

This match was very one-sided and resulted in favour of the Buffs, who had no difficulty in scoring 11 goals to nil against the Artillerymen.

The teams were as follows:—

Blues:—C.Y.C.:—R. C. Wittichell, O. R. Chunyui, J. Forbes, C. J. Cooke, C. Summers, H. E. Scriven and Wilson.

Whites:—83rd Coy. R.G.A.:—Ripley, Sile, Nash, Robinson, Brown, Baldwin and Fielder.

FOURTH ROUND.

V.R.C. VS. C.Y.C.

Buffs VS. 83rd Coy. R.G.A.

83rd Coy. R.G.A. VS. B.O.C.

87th Co. R.G.A. VS. 88th Co. R.G.A.

To be completed by 31st July.

LEAGUE TABLE.

Played. Won. Lost. Drawn. Points.

C. Y. C. 3 3 0 0 6

V. R. C. 3 3 0 0 6

Buffs 3 2 1 0 4

L. R. C. 3 2 1 0 4

B. O. C. 2 1 1 0 2

88th Co. R.G.A. 2 1 1 0 2

87th Co. R.G.A. 2 0 2 0 0

88th Co. R.G.A. 3 0 3 0 0

83rd Co. R.G.A. 3 0 3 0 0

LUSITANOS VS. R.E.'S.

A friendly Water Polo match took place between the Lusitano Recreation Club and Royal Engineers at the R.E.'s' Camber, on Thursday. It was a very fast and exciting game. The Lusitanos proved themselves superior to the soldiers and defeated them by 4 goals to nil.

The soldiers marked their opponents well and at half time there was no score. The 4 goals were in the second half and were scored by Roxa and Lopes—2 each.

Both teams seem to have improved considerably.

The teams were:—

R.E.'s:—Morrish, Goodyear, McCrory, Barton, Coxon, Holmes, and Marshall.

L. R. C.:—A. J. V. Ribeiro, J. M. C. Lopes, F. L. da Rosa, C. A. C. Rodrigues, C. M. S. Alves, R. A. Carvalho, and R. C. da Silva.

ANOTHER PRISON ARREST.

NINE PRISONERS ESCAPE FROM SUNNING GAOL.

[From Our Own Correspondent.]

Canton, 19th July.

Shortly after mid-night on the night of the 19th instant, a mutiny broke out in the gaol of the Sunning district, when a number of prisoners attempted to effect their escape by bribing the warders. Nine prisoners and one of the warders successfully put through their plan. The Magistrate of the district has reported the matter to Canton, and has in consequence been removed from office by order of the Viceroy. He has been allowed a period of fifteen days in which to re-capture the runaways.

CANTON DAY BY DAY.

MACAO'S DELIMITATION.

Shipping

VESSELS IN PORT

Vessel	From	Agents	Date
Banyard, Br. s.s., 2,764, D. T. Calley, 18th July, Moji 17th July, Coal—J. M. & Co.			
Bombay, Fr. s.s., 908, Le Ball, 9th July, Saigon 15th July, Rice—Man Fat.			
Can. Diederichsen, Ger. s.s., 2,771, J. Kayser, 20th July, Haiphong and Hong Kong 19th July, Gen.—J. & Co.			
Catharine, Apcar, Br. s.s., 1,730, C. F. Hudson, 20th July, Calcutta 2nd July, via Penang and Singapore 15th July, Gen.—D. S. & Co., Ltd.			
Chong Shing, Br. s.s., 1,255, V. McClymont, Liddell, 23rd July, Canton 22nd July, Gen.—J. M. & Co.			
China, Am. s.s., 3,186, D. E. Friele, 15th July, San Francisco 17th July, Honolulu 24th Yokohama 7th July, Kobe 8th, Nagasaki 10th, and Shanghai 13th, Mails and Gen.—P. M. S. Co.			
Choshu Maru, Jap. s.s., 1,109, T. Suruga, 23rd July, Swatow 22nd July, Gen.—O. S. K.			
Dalio Maru, Jap. s.s., 890, Y. Kaburaki, 19th July, Swatow 20th July, Gen.—O. S. K.			
Delta, Br. s.s., 4,780, B. W. Snow, 23rd July, Shanghai 20th June, Mails and Gen.—P. & O. S. N. Co.			
Empress of India, Br. s.s., 5,940, E. Beetham, 23rd July, 15th July, Vancouver 24th June, and Shanghai 13th July, Mails and Gen.—C. F. R. Co.			
Errol, Br. s.s., 2,886, L. James, 4th July, Salina Cruz 24th May, and Moji 28th July, Coal—D. & Co., Ltd.			
Fausang, Br. s.s., 1,410, S. Malkin, 17th July, Moji 11th July, Coal—J. M. & Co.			
Flintpatrick, Br. s.s., 2,837, R. E. Hutchinson, 16th July, Moji 10th July, Coal—O. S. K.			
Hailan, Fr. s.s., 3,771, O. A. Hög, 26th June, Holbow 23rd June, Gen.—A. R. M.			
Haiman, Br. s.s., 636, J. W. Evans, 23rd July, Swatow 22nd July, Gen.—D. L. & Co.			
Haidin, Nor. s.s., 1,065, G. Solberg, 16th July, Bangkok 8th July, and Holbow 14th July, Rice—Aagaard, Thoresen & Co.			
Hangang, Br. s.s., 1,356, S. Wilde, 18th July, Canton 17th July, Gen.—J. M. & Co.			
Helene, Ger. s.s., 771, J. Jensen, 22nd July, Swatow 21st July, Gen.—J. M. & Co.			
Hongmoh, Br. s.s., 3,555, R. S. Balbridge, 23rd July, Singapore 17th July, Gen.—J. P. Teck Sing.			
Kaifuku Maru, Br. s.s., 1,903, Suda, 15th July, from Moji, Coal—M. B. G. K.			
Kashih, Br. s.s., 1,142, H. E. Laver, 23rd July, Karatsu 17th July, Coal—B. & S.			
Kjeld, Nor. s.s., 910, T. Heller, 23rd July, Norchwang 15th July, and Dalby 10th July, Beans and Beans Oil—Aagaard, Thoresen & Co.			
Kumert, Br. s.s., 4,006, J. Mahie, 13th July, United States via Japan and Manila 20th June, Gen.—D. & Co., Ltd.			
Kwiyang, Br. s.s., 1,244, M. Dawson, 23rd July, Canton 22nd July, Gen.—B. & S.			
Laertes, Br. s.s., 1,310, D. O. H. Frampton, 18th July, Saigon 14th July, Rice and Gen.—Wo Fat Sing.			
Loongang, Br. s.s., 1,092, M. Picknell, 19th July, Manila 16th July, Gen.—J. M. & Co.			
Luchow, Br. s.s., 1,115, W. Baddely, 23rd July, Canton 21st July, Gen.—B. & S.			
Makdahan Maru, Jap. s.s., 2,477, Yamamoto, 19th July, Mito 13th July, Coal—M. B. G. K.			
Marie, Ger. s.s., 1,169, Christensen, 23rd July, Moji 17th July, Coal—J. M. & Co.			
Mausang, Br. s.s., 1,644, G. S. Welgall, 13th July, Saundby 7th July, Timber and Gen.—J. M. & Co.			
Ningchow, Br. s.s., 4,837, Allen, 14th July, from Tacoma, Flour and Gen.—B. & S.			
Onsang, Br. s.s., 1,757, E. S. Woolley, 13th July, Java 3rd July, Sugar—J. M. & Co.			
Petchaburi, Ger. s.s., 1,373, Giesewitz, 15th July, Holbow 13th July, Rice—B. & S.			
Pongtong, Br. s.s., 908, Olden, 20th July, Bangkok 11th July, and Kohchang 14th July, Wood, Rice and Salt—Yuen Fat Hong.			
Quarta, Ger. s.s., 1,145, H. Madsen, 23rd July, Macassar 13th July, Gen.—J. C. J. L.			
Rubi, Br. s.s., 1,613, R. W. Almond, 19th July, Manila 17th July, Gen.—S. T. & Co.			
Siguan, Br. s.s., 1,047, W. Shano, 20th July, Haiphong and Holbow 18th July, Coal, Gen. and Live Stock—B. & S.			
Sungkiang, Br. s.s., 937, G. H. Pennefather, 18th July, Cebu and Iloilo 14th July, Gen.—B. & S.			
Yingchow, Br. s.s., 1,216, W. Fraser, 21st July, Canton 20th July, Gen.—B. & S.			
Yochow, Br. s.s., 1,205, Wivell, 20th June, Moji 23rd June, Coal—B. & S.			

Steamers Expected

Vessel	From	Agents	Date
Manila	Manila	M. & Co.	July 25
Darmstadt	Singapore	H. A. L.	July 25
Persia	Shanghai	B. & S.	July 25
Anhui	Shanghai	B. & S.	July 25
Oeylen Maru	Moji	N. Y. K.	July 26
Minnesota	Manila	M. & Co.	July 27
Glenavon	Singapore	M. & Co.	July 28
Katsang	Singapore	M. & Co.	July 28
Kamo Maru	Singapore	N. Y. K.	July 28
Myori Maru	Singapore	N. Y. K.	July 28
Kumang	Calcutta	M. & Co.	July 29
Goeben	Colombo	M. & Co.	July 29
Aldersham	Sydney	C. L. & Co.	Aug. 1
Emp. of Japan	Vancouver	C. P. R. Co.	Aug. 5

HONGKONG TIDE TABLE

From July 23rd to 29th, 1909.

HIGH WATER				LOW WATER			
Date	Time	Height	Direction	Date	Time	Height	Direction
July 23	6.15	10.5	SE	July 23	12.15	2.5	SE
July 24	6.15	10.5	SE	July 24	12.15	2.5	SE
July 25	6.15	10.5	SE	July 25	12.15	2.5	SE
July 26	6.15	10.5	SE	July 26	12.15	2.5	SE
July 27	6.15	10.5	SE	July 27	12.15	2.5	SE
July 28	6.15	10.5	SE	July 28	12.15	2.5	SE
July 29	6.15	10.5	SE	July 29	12.15	2.5	SE

WEATHER FORECAST AND STORM WARNINGS ISSUED FROM THE HONGKONG OBSERVATORY

METEOROLOGICAL SIGNALS

Meteorological signals are hoisted on the mast in front of the Water Police Station at Tsing Sha Tsui for the information of masters of vessels leaving the port. They do not necessarily imply that bad weather is expected here.

1. A CONE indicates a Typhoon to the North of the Colony.
2. A CONE point upwards and DRUM below indicates a Typhoon to the North-East of the Colony.
3. A DRUM indicates a Typhoon to the East of the Colony.
4. A CONE point downwards and DRUM below indicates a Typhoon to the South-East of the Colony.
5. A CONE point downwards indicates a Typhoon to the South of the Colony.
6. A CONE point downwards and BALL below indicates a Typhoon to the South-West of the Colony.
7. A BALL indicates a Typhoon to the West of the Colony.
8. A CONE point upwards and BALL below indicates a Typhoon to the North-West of the Colony.

Red Signals indicate that the centre is believed to be more than 300 miles away from the Colony.

Black Signals indicate that the centre is believed to be less than 300 miles away from the Colony.

The above signals will, as heretofore, be hoisted only when typhoons exist in such positions or are moving in such directions that information regarding them is considered to be of importance to the Colony or to shipping leaving the harbour.

These signals are repeated at the Harbour Office, H.M.S. Tamar, Green Island Signal Mast, and the Flagstaff on the premises of the Hongkong and Kowloon Wharf and Godown Company at Kowloon.

URGENT SIGNAL

In addition to the above, when it is expected that the wind may increase to full typhoon force at any moment, the following Urgent Signal will be made at the Water Police Station and repeated at the Harbour Office:

THREE EXPLOSIVE BOMBS, AT INTERVALS OF TEN SECONDS.

A Black Cross will be hoisted at the same time, superior to the other shapes.

NIGHT SIGNALS

The following Night Signals will be exhibited from the Flagstaff on the roof of the Water Police Station at Kowloon, the Harbour Office Flagstaff and H.M.S. Tamar.

I. Three Lights Vertical, Green Green Green, indicates that a typhoon is believed to be situated more than 300 miles from the Colony.

II. Three Lights Vertical, Green Red Green, indicates that a typhoon is believed to be situated less than 300 miles from the Colony.

III. Three Lights Vertical, Red Green Red, indicates that the wind may be expected to increase to full typhoon force at any moment.

No. III. Signal will be accompanied by the Explosive Bombs, as above, in the event of the information conveyed by this signal being published by night.

These Night Signals will be substituted the Day Signals at sunset, and will, when necessary, be altered during the night.

SUPPLEMENTARY WARNINGS

For the benefit of Native Craft and passing Ocean Vessels, a Cone will be exhibited at each of the following stations during the time that any of the above Day Signals and hoisted in the Harbour.

Gap Rock, Aberdeen, San Ki Wai, Waglan, Skunk, Sal Kang, Cape Collinson, Sha Tan Koh, Tai Po.

This will indicate that there is a Depressed condition in the United Kingdom, and that a Storm Warning is hoisted in the Harbour.

Further details can always be given to Ocean Vessels, on demand, by signal from the Observatory.

Y. G. F. 1909.

SHARE QUOTATIONS

Supplied by Messrs H. S. Kadohiki & Co. Corrected to noon; later alterations given under "Commercial Intelligence," page 5.

STOCKS	NO. OF SHARES	VALUE	PAID UP	POSITION AS PER LAST REPORT		LAST DIVIDEND	APPROXIMATE INTEREST ON CAPITAL BASED ON LAST YEAR'S DATA	CLOSING QUOTATION
				RESERVE	AS-WORKING ACCOUNT			
BANKS								
Hongkong & Shanghai Banking Corporation	150,000	\$125	\$125	\$1,500,000 \$1,500,000 \$1,500,000	\$2,000,000	Final of £2 and bonus of 5/- for 1908 ex 1/81=35.024	4 1/2 %	\$2,000 buyers London 102.10
National Bank of China, Limited	99,925	67	66	\$1,000,000 \$100,000	\$10,333	\$2 (London 5/6) for 1908	...	\$55 buyers
MARINE INSURANCES								
Canton Insurance Office, Limited	10,000	\$250	\$50	\$1,500,000 \$15,737 \$11,000 \$125,000	none	\$14 for 1907	7 1/2 %	\$103 sellers
North China Insurance Company, Limited	10,000	615	65	Tls. 150,000 Tls. 309,747 Tls. 116,377	Tls. 160,512	Interim of 7/6 for 1908	5 1/2 %	Tls. 117 1/2 b.
Union Insurance Society of Canton, Limited	12,400	\$250	\$100	\$1,000,000 \$10,148 \$105,545 \$68,489	\$2,464,021	Final of \$17 making \$47 for 1907 and Interim of \$30 for 1908	5 1/2 %	\$225 buyers
Yangtze Insurance Association, Limited	12,000	\$100	\$60	\$1,000,000 \$64,425 \$193,64	\$707,627	\$12 and bonus \$3 for 1907	7 1/2 %	\$235
FIRE INSURANCES								
China Fire Insurance Company, Limited	10,000	\$100	\$20	\$1,000,000 \$18,661 \$11,000	\$275,341	\$6 and bonus \$2 for 1907	7 1/2 %	\$116 buyers
Hongkong Fire Insurance Company, Limited	8,000	\$250	\$50	\$1,500,000 \$1,151,175	\$268,712	\$27 for 1907	8 %	\$345 buyers
SHIPPING								
China and Manila Steamship Company, Limited	30,000	\$25	\$12	\$7,000 \$254,618	\$1,035	\$2 for 1906	...	\$10 sellers
Douglas Steamship Company, Limited	20,000	\$50	\$50	\$100,000 \$90,000	NIL	2 1/2 for year ending 30.6.1908	7 %	\$36
Hongkong, Canton & Macao Steamship Co., Ltd.	60,000	\$15	\$15	\$150,000 \$607,500 \$70,438 \$25,344 \$10,000 \$140,000	\$20,279	Final of 1 1/2 making \$2 1/2 for 1908	7 1/2 %	\$32 1/2 buyers
Indo-China Steam Navigation Co., Ltd. (Preferred)	60,000	65	65		43,755	6/- for 1907 on Preference shares only @ ex 1/9 11/16=53.154	...	\$66 sellers
Do. (Deferred)	60,000						...	
Shanghai Tug and Lighter Company, Limited	200,000	Tls. 50	Tls. 50	Tls. 75,000 Tls. 750,000	Tls. 14,542	Final of Tls. 1 1/2 making Tls. 3 1/2 for 1908	7 1/2 %	Tls. 51 Tls. 52
Shell Transport and Trading Company, Limited	100,000	61	61	\$1,000,000 \$60,000	66,817	Final of 2/- for 1908 and Interim of 1/- for a/c 1909	7 %	70/- buyers
Star Ferry Co.	10,000	110	55	\$100,000 \$48,650	\$3,121	\$1.00 for year ending 10.4.1909	4 %	\$16 sal and b. \$15 1/2 sales
Cable Tug and Lighter Company, Limited	30,000	Tls. 50	Tls. 50	Tls. 80 Tls. 48,479 Tls. 48,100 Tls. 8,000 Tls. 7,000	Tls. 2,215	Final of Tls. 1 1/2 making Tls. 2 1/2 for 1908	11 %	Tls. 45 buyers
REFINERIES								
China Sugar Refining Company, Limited	20,000	\$100	\$100	\$1,000,000 \$1,000,000	Dr. \$5,858	\$5 for year ending 31.12.08	3 1/2 %	\$137 1/2 buyers
Caron Sugar Refining Company, Limited	7,000	\$100	\$100	none	Dr. \$135,892	\$3 for 1907	...	\$15 buyers
Park Sugar Refining Company, Limited	7,000	Tls. 50	Tls. 50	Tls. 100,000	Tls. 4,172	Tls. 3 1/2 for year ending 31.2.08	...	Tls. 250 sellers
MINING								
Chinese Engineering and Construction Company, Ltd.	100,000	61	61	\$175,000 \$1,389	411,566	Interim of 1/6 (coupon No. 12) for year ending 30.6.09	7 %	Tls. 28 1/2 b.
Rail Australian Cold Storage Company, Limited	10,000	61	10/10	61	Dr. 6,101	No. 12 of 1/-=48 cents	...	\$81 sellers
DOCKS, WHARVES & GODOWNS								
Fenwick (Geo.) & Co., Limited	16,000	\$25	\$25	\$40,000	Dr. \$7,421	\$1.75 for year ending 31.12.08	...	\$12
Hongkong & Kowloon Wharf and Godown Co., Ltd.	60,000	550	550	\$10,000 \$20,800 \$40,000 \$40,000	\$30,108	Final of \$1 1/2 making \$3 1/2 for 1907	...	\$58 sales
Hongkong and Whampoa Dock Company, Ltd.	50,000	\$50	\$50	\$97,193 \$100,000	\$187,798	Final of \$4 making \$8 for 1908	12 1/2 %	\$66
Shanghai Dock and Engineering Co., Ltd.	55,700	Tls. 100	Tls. 100	Tls. 1,000,000	Tls. 6,16	Final of Tls. 2 1/2 for year ending 30.6.09	6 1/2 %	Tls. 32 1/2 buyers
Shanghai and Hongkong Wharf Company, Limited	36,000	Tls. 100	Tls. 100	Tls. 697,837 Tls. 50,000 Tls. 185,000	Tls. 12,818	Final of Tls. 6 making Tls. 10 for 1908	6 1/2 %	Tls. 150 sellers
LANDS, HOTELS & BUILDINGS								
Anglo-French Land Investment Co., Ltd.	25,000	Tls. 100	Tls. 100	Tls. 25,000	Tls. 4,134	Tls. 6 for year ending 30.6.09	5 1/2 %	Tls. 104 sales
Victor House Hotel Company, Limited (Shanghai)	50,000	55	55	\$20,000	Dr. 4,200	\$2 1/2 for year ending 30.6.07	...	\$10
Central Stores, Limited	10,000	55	55	\$1,000	\$24,611	\$1.20 on old and 60 cents on first new issue	...	\$18
Hongkong Hotel Company, Limited	10,000	55	55	\$648,975 \$31,912	\$295	Final of \$3 making \$6 for 1908	...	\$75 ex m.f.b. \$45 ex m.f.b.
Hongkong Land Investment and Agency Co., Ltd.	50,000	\$100	\$100	\$150,000	\$26,475	Final of \$3 1/2 making \$7 for 1908	6 1/2 %	\$108 sellers
Empire's Estate & Finance Company, Limited	150,000	\$10	\$10	\$222,177 \$43,881	\$5,486	60 cents for 1908	6 1/2 %	\$91 buyers
Kowloon Land and Building Company, Limited	6,000	\$50	\$50	none	\$278	\$1 for 1908	5 %	\$50
Shanghai Land Investment Company, Limited	78,000	Tls. 50	Tls. 50	Tls. 1,533,045 Tls. 200,000	Tls. 142,404	Final of Tls. 3 and bonus of Tls. 2 making Tls. 5 for 1908	6 1/2 %	Tls. 120 buyers
East Point Building Company, Limited	12,500	\$50	\$50	none	31,968	Final of \$2 making \$4 for 1908	8 1/2 %	\$46 1/2
COTTON MILLS								
Ewo Cotton Spinning and Weaving Company, Ltd.	15,000	Tls. 50	Tls. 50	Tls. 150,000	8,820	Tls. 5 for year ending 31.10.1908	4 1/2 %	Tls. 133 1/2
Hongkong Cotton Spinning, Weaving and Dyeing Company, Limited	125,000	510	510	Tls. 45,939 \$10,000	10,553	50 cents for year ending 31.7.08	6 %	\$82 ex. and a.
Industrial Cotton Manufacturing Company, Ltd.	10,000	Tls. 75	Tls. 75	Tls. 175,000	Tls. 8,372	Tls. 6 for year ending 30.6.06 (8%)	...	Tls. 32 1/2 buyers
San-hung-mow Cotton Spinning and Weaving Co., Ltd.	8,000	Tls. 100	Tls. 100	none	Tls. 4,622	Tls. 4 for 1908	...	Tls. 112 buyers
Toy Choo Cotton Spinning Company, Limited	1,000	Tls. 500	Tls. 500	Tls. 31,272	Tls. 15,911	Tls. 50 for 1908	...	Tls. 400 buyers
MISCELLANEOUS								
Sell's Asbestos Eastern Agency, Limited	8,504	125	125	\$1,500	4,642	1/10 per share for 1907=1.037	10 %	\$107
China Borneo Company, Limited	10,000	55	55	\$40,000	NIL	\$1.20 or 1908	8 1/2 %	\$12 1/2
China Light and Power Company, Limited	10,000	55	55	none	\$61,138	50 cents for year ended 28.2.08	8 1/2 %	\$6.83 sellers
China Provident Loan & Mortgage Company, Ltd.	125,000	55	55	none	3,407	80 cents for 1908	8 1/2 %	\$9.60
Wing Farm Company, Limited	40,000	55	55	\$100,000 \$10,000	428	\$1.30 for year ending 31.7.08	7 1/2 %	\$106
Green Island Cement Company, Limited	400,000	\$10	\$10	\$10,000	\$275.5	Final of 50 cents making 90 cents for 1908	10 %	\$90 sellers
H. Price & Company, Limited	12,000	\$10	\$10	\$1,000	\$70	80 cents for year ending 31.12.08	8 1/2 %	\$12
Tail & Holtz, Limited	17,000	\$20	\$20	\$186,000	\$8,670	\$2 for year ending 29.2.09	9 1/2 %	\$23
Hongkong Electric Company, Limited	60,000	\$10	\$10	none	5,595	\$1 and bonus 30 cts. for year ending 29.2.09	6 %	\$20 1/2 buyers
Hongkong Ice Company, Limited	5,000	\$25	\$25	\$250,000	\$7,500	Final of \$1 1/2 per share making \$1 1/2 for 1908	12 1/2 %	\$120 sal and
Hongkong Rope Manufacturing Company, Ltd.	60,000	\$10	\$10	\$20,000	\$2,500	Interim of \$1 for account 1909	8 1/2 %	\$24 ex div.
Wanchang Company, Limited	10,000	Gs. 100	Gs. 100	Tls. 547,500 Tls. 61,011	Tls. 116,022	2nd Quarterly div. of Tls. 12 1/2 for account 1909	4 %	Tls. 60 b.
Park Tramways Company, Limited	85,000	\$10	\$10	\$20,000	1,204	80 cents on fully paid shares and 80 cents on \$1 paid shares for year ending 30.4.09	6 1/2 %	\$14 1/2 buyers
Phillips Company, Limited	71,500	\$10	\$10	none	18,640	None	3 %	\$17 1/2
Shanghai Gas Company, Limited	24,000	Tls. 50	Tls. 50	Tls. 100,000	Tls. 4,603	Final of Tls. 4 making Tls. 7 1/2 for 1907	6 1/2 %	Tls. 110 sales
Shanghai-Siam Tobacco Company, Limited	20,000	Tls. 20	Tls. 20	Tls. 24,800 Tls. 75,000	Tls. 5,350	Final Tls. 5 making Tls. 8 for 1908	4 1/2 %	Tls. 130 b.
Shanghai Waterworks Company, Limited	14,150	230	230	Tls. 30,000	Tls. 20,038	Final of 3/- making 45/- for 1908	...	Tls. 41 1/2 buyers
South China Morning Post, Limited	6,000	55	55	none	Dr. \$56,607	None	8 %	\$56 buyers
Swan Laundry Company, Limited	20,000	55	55	none	\$356	40 cents for year ending 31.12.08	...	\$14 buyers
Tientsin Waterworks Company, Limited	2,000	Tls. 100	Tls. 100	Tls. 15,895 Tls. 4,000	Tls. 201	Tls. 6 1/2 for year ending 30.4.09	5 %	\$17 1/2 buyers
Union Waterboat Company, Limited	50,000	\$10	\$10	\$15,000	\$1,360	60 cents for year ending 31.12.08 80 cents on 9,000 ord. shares and \$1.80 on 100 Founders shares for year ending 31.5.07	6 1/2 %	\$13 sales
United Asbestos Oriental Agency, Limited	10,000	\$10	\$10	\$100,000	\$2,613	Final of 50 cents for 1908	6 1/2 %	\$2.70
Watson, (A. S.) & Co., Limited	10,000	\$10	\$10	\$100,000	\$2,613	Final of 30 cts. making 80 cts. for (the) year ended 30.6.1908	...	\$4 sales
William Powell, Limited	1,000	\$10	\$10	none	\$3.95			